

549 d. 1.

# THE VVHOLEART OF CHYR VRGERY,

Being the Theorique and Practique  
of the same.

*Briefely composed for the Benefit of those  
that are sollicitous of their Healths in these  
dangerous times : But more especially for those  
that delight in the Knowledge of the worthy  
Profession of Physicke and  
Chyrurgerie.*

BY

Ed. Edw. D. Physf.

Edwards (Ed.) D. 91.



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LONDON,

Printed for William Sheares, and are to be sold at his  
Shop in Coven-garden neare the New  
Exchange.

1639.



THE VANDERBILT

CHURCH VANDERBILT

of the same

British Museum



LONDON  
Printed for William Storer, and are to be sold at his  
Shop in Great George Street near the North  
End of the Strand  
1832





T O H I S W O R T H Y  
Friends Master *Alexander Read* Doctor  
of *Physick*, and the rest of the Brethren of  
the Worshipfull Company of Chyrurgians, of the  
Citie of *London* : *Ed: Edwards* , Doctour of  
Physick , wisheth prosperitie; and good  
*success in their Art, with increase of*  
*knowledge to Gods glory , and*  
*the great good of the*  
*Weale publick,*  
*&c.*



Orthy Friends: having considered the  
great labour, industry, and study, re-  
quired in the thrice worthy, excellent  
and needfull faculty of *Chyrurgerie* ;  
which God of his great love to Man-  
kind have ordained to preserve us. By  
comforting us in curing our infirmi-  
ties laid upon us sinfull wretches ; whereby hee will be  
glorified : How ought we then to use our best endeavours  
by all meanes possible to seeke to attain to the highest de-  
gree of knowledge herein, that wee may, whereby God  
may be glorified, the patient releevd, and the Artist re-  
warded. And not to rest satisfied, as too too many doe  
only in what they have learned , by tradition from their



Masters; looking only what Medicines their Masters used: for Tumours, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. whose Masters (no doubt) knew the differences of those Infirmities with the varieties thereof, and all other circumstances thereto belonging; and how to change, adde, or diminish in the use of their Medicines, and considering the times, how, where, and when to approve each thing in order and in due time: which I heartily wish that all the yonger sort that intend to practise this worthy Faculty may seriously follow, and consider well that they are called hereto; not only for their own gaines, as the most sort (I doubt) doe perswade themselves, but let them strive to use the best meanes chiefly to stirre up Gods glory, and then hee will blesse our labours with reward, and send good successe in our practice; for if wee begin first with him, and make a conscience of what wee doe, hee hath promised to guide and blesse our labours, who will not faile in his part if we doe ours faithfully, and my soule is grieved to see the daily abuses and errours committed in many of this Profession! Chiefly in the Country, of many wicked wretches, not only men but infinite Petticote Surgeons, that swarme in every Towne, Parish, and for the most part in every Village: that take on them to practise this worthy Facultie; having neither conscience, learning, art, nor feare of God; nor never had good Tutor to instruct them. Yet like blind Bayards boldly adventure on that precious subject of Chyrurgerie; promising to performe, and cure all things that come under their unfortunate hands: yet neither know method nor any meanes rightly to use for to cure it; but for a shew to get money, they will apply some thing be it right or wrong they make little care; they will be sure to get by the bargaine. But for the care and love that I have of those that are trained up (under the true and worthy Professors of this needfull and worthy



thy profession) that they should be such as the World expects; and seeing they daily see the use of the practicke part at the hands of their worthy Masters, so I admonish them all to be very carefull to use all meanes possible to attaine the theoricke part of their Faculty, and to be very well seene therein; that they may persevere with the light of true knowledge in that Art, to guide them the perfect way or path of perfection. For he that worketh without the perfect rules of the theoricke parts of this Art, doth worke but as a blind man that carveth a Picture: cutting sometimes too much, sometimes too little, as well, where hee should not, as where hee should, and so marres all. Wherefore for the better instruction of the younger sort that intend to follow and practice this needfull and worthy Faculty; I have set forth these brieve instructions, for their better memory: as a Load-stone to draw them from one degree to another, both in the parts theoricke and practick, with many other needfull passages, to be known of them, for their further good herein, with a brieve tract of Anatomy thereto annexed; all in analised Tables, in the which if they will diligently bestow a little labour, and study therein, I thinke they shall learne more in one month, then they shall doe in five, in any other, formerly written in our vulgar tongue, and if they desire further knowledge herein, they may find many great Volumes written at large concerning all those things (that are herein touched, but in brieve) for their further satisfaction. Meane time accept my love, and zeale herein towards the true professors hereof, and the good of my Country; and having this collection, I have been intreated by divers of my good Friends, to publish it: and for the benefit of others I am very willing to bestow it *gratis*; for the good of many: and shall be ready if this be well accepted, to set forth divers other things worthy observation; although



it have been and will be something troublesome to mine  
old yeares, being now 81 and six moneths. Yet willing to  
labour to doe good to posterity, and to give my best di-  
rections to any that endeavour to doe good in the feare of  
God. For which cause I doe here put forth this Introdu-  
ction to the publick view of all; hoping that the judici-  
ous, will herein censure the best, and herein accept my  
good meaning in setting it forth: weighing the imbecility  
of old age, from whom none must expect to have a thing  
so exactly done, as in the flourishing yeares and vigour of  
riper wits. Therefore I hope you will censure all the best  
way, and accept it as friendly, as I bestow it faithfully and  
lovingly; seeing that it commeth from a minde which  
much regardeth your company, though acquainted with  
few: yet I desire, and wish much happinesse, deepe know-  
ledge, perfect ability in your Faculty, in all the Brethren  
of the whole Society: with my hearty Prayers unto Al-  
mighty God, that they may all receive as much fruit  
by the reading of this Introduction, as I hoped  
they would do when I penned it. And so  
with my love I salute you all, and  
commend you to Gods  
blessed prote-  
ction.

*Valete in Christo.*

*Nec pudet vivere.*

*Nec piget mori.*





## TO THE READER.



*Entle Reader, I doe not write to fill thy  
fancies with fables or fruitlesse lines  
to fill papers, but I present unto thee a  
fruitfull garden full of comfortable  
flowers. I consider we that live in this  
iron age, (where so much impiety o-  
verwhelmeth the world, being so full  
fraught with an inundant deluge, or  
overwhelming floud of malice and disdain) that men goe to  
hard edge one with another, must not care for the reproachfull  
taunts of envious snarlers, which wicked impes in these our  
dayes, swarme so abundantly, that few professions are free of  
such wretches, whose like in former ages was never seene; with  
such diabolicall devices, as impudent boasting, disdainfull mock-  
ing, complainers, false accusers, dissembling hypocrites, being  
part of the errors of that brood of sycophants of this age; which  
declare their base low prized conceits, ever shewing themselves  
squint eyed in all good things; who out of malicious, poisoned,  
and cankered disdain, seeke ever to abuse such as meane well:  
for who is more wicked than those which oppose themselves a-  
gainst vertue, finding fault with others, yet doe no good them-  
selves? like the dog in the manger, which will neither eat hay  
himselſe, nor suffer the horse to eat: but I wish all such as seeke  
the advancement of Gods glory, and their Countries good, neuer  
to be dismayed of such spitefull wretches. If the heathen held*



## To the Reader.

2

it odious to conceale any thing that might either preserve health, or cure diseases; then how vile may we account those, that make shew to be religious Christians, to omit it, nay, not onely so, but doe use all their endeavours to hinder such as desire to performe it. A lover of the truth ought to hide nothing secret, that hee hath found out for health, saith Hippo, and Galen, vide Gal. de Compos. but to reveale it to Gods glory, and the good of the publike weale: wherefore forasmuch as every man is bound by the lawes of God and nature, to live under the title of some honest and godly calling, and therein to endeavour himselfe to the uttermost of his power, so farre forth as God shall enable him, wherein he must above all, remember that he study and labour to advance in all his attempts and actions, first the glory of God, and then the good of his Country and Common-weale, which duty is not performed by such as do omit, either to reveale, or otherwise leave behinde them in writing, such secrets as God hath bestowed upon them, for the advancement of his glory, and to leave it to posterity, but the envious sect I thinke are drenched in the forgetfull hellish lake of frozen oblivion, out of whose peevish braines no good can be expected, and small comfort had, but rather a scoffe or a frumpe. I speake it with griefe of conscience, to thinke that there should bee such a frozen hearted crew of godlesse caitiffes, infected with that incurable poyson, unworthy the name of Christians, having their conscience (if any) seared up with a hot yron, that nothing can open it, not considering that he which hath the meanes, and doth not cherish, shall with the hider of his talent perish: these neither love God in his mercy, nor fear him in his justice, therefore not excusable in the day of vengeance, odious to God and christian charity, who with restlesse rage doe manifest their godlesse mindes, holding nothing tollerable, but what they like and allow. In what they loathe, every mite is made a monster, every trifle a trespassse, and every Gnat a Cammell; so untunable is it to their ugly eares. I thinke these persons lovingly linke in league with the devill, having obstinate wits, and barren fruitlesse hearts, sencelesse, except in things that feed their filthy fancies, onely they smell with intollerable pride and envy; they live Foxe-like, these participate not with that worthy renowned Knight, Sir Philip Sidney, who said, love them  
them



them that doe some good, because there be many that doe none at all: let such take heed that they perish not with such as hide their talent, therefore according to my bounden duty herein (with that poore myte which God hath indued me withall) I doe here leane some fruits of my labours to posterity. Wee reade that the poore Widdowes myte, was more accepted because she gave all, then the great gifts that were given by the mighty ones out of their superfluities. Alexander accepted a cup of cold water at the hands of a begger, so doe I bestow these rude lines, as a token of my love, not ambitiously for vaine glory, or as one that goeth about to instruct the learned, but the ignorant, nor to impair the credit of any good meaning professor of this worthy faculty, for (God knoweth) I love and reverence them, and although this worke be to me very tedious and toylesome in this mine old age, yet will I not deny the importunate request of my faithfull loving friends in satisfying their desire herein. Furthermore for my part, I hold it neither fit nor lawfull for every ignorant person that practiseth Chirurgery, being unskilfull in that deep thrise worthy learned faculty of Physicke, to undertake, or once offer to give inward medicines to any Patient, without the counsell of the learned Physitian: let them consider how pretious the subject is on which they worke, (viz. the body of man) being the image of God: yet many of these homicides (chiefly in the Country) having neither feare of God, learning, art, nor honesty, doe daily like brazenfaced monsters, boldly adventure on all the parts of physicke, wherein they have no skill, to the great dishonour of God, the utter ruine and spoyle of their unfortunate Patients, and infamy to both these worthy faculties, being as unfit thereto, as the Asse to play on the Harpe: which carelesse crue of abusers deserve sharpe punishment, as deceitfull malefactors and murtherers. A most lamentable thing that it should be suffered: and here for the avoyding of tedious circumstances, I doe abbreviate my speeches, discoursing no further, till a more fit opportunity be offered.

Vale in Christo.



The whole art of Chirurgery both theoricke and practicke, is accomplished by the exact knowledge  
and perfect operation of these fixe things in generall following: as to know,

- 1 The 13.4 principall points belonging to a Surgeon.
    - 1 what a Surgeon is
    - 2 Surgery
    - 3 subject of surgery.
    - 4 the next way to learne this art.
    - 5 conditions are required in a Surgeon.
    - 6 6 1 medicinals
    - 7 Instru- both
    - 8 ments be fit 2 manuals.
    - 9 what 7 ever to carry with him
    - 10 8 medicines ever to have in readinesse,
    - 11 9 method is best to use,
    - 12 10 conditions the Patient should have,
    - 13 11 in how many things the contemplation of the Surgeon doe consist,
    - 12 the fixe things to consider before you take charge,
    - 13 that the operations of the Surgeon in general are but 3.
  - 2 That this art is generally divided into two parts,
    - 1 Theorica, learning,
    - 2 Practica, practice.
  - 3 That the Surgeon worketh generally upon five indispositions against nature, as
    - 1 Tumors against nature,
    - 2 Wounds,
    - 3 Vicers,
    - 4 Fractures,
    - 5 Dislocations.
  - 4 That the Surgeon accomplisheth his intent generally by 3 things, as by
    - 1 taking away
    - 2 joyning
    - 3 reducing
  - 5 That the Surgeon taketh his indications curative generally of 3 things, as of things
    - 1 hurtfull,
    - 2 divided,
    - 3 displaced.
  - 6 That the 3 operations above said are accomplished generally by these two instruments or means, as
    - 1 medicinals
    - 2 manuals
- which do either binde loose alter the property.



- 1 A Surgeon is nature's servant to helpe nature in things pertaining to surgery.
- 2 Surgery is both art and science.
- 3 The subject of surgery is mans body being sore, &c.
- 4 The next way to learne this faculty, is to begin at things generall, and so come to particulars.
- 5 The conditions required in the Surgeon are generally 2. i. to be  
 1 vertuous & religious  
 2 expert in his prof. both  
 1 theoric  
 2 practic.
- 6 his instruments  
 6 generally are but 2  
 1 medicinals  
 2 manuals  
 1 probs,  
 2 needles & stitching quil,  
 3 mullets with spatula,  
 4 incision knife,  
 5 cyfors,  
 6 launcets.
- 7 ever fit to carry with him are 6. i.  
 1 restrictives  
 1 bloud,  
 2 to stop  
 2 afluxio that runs to other parts  
 2 Basilicon to cause matter,  
 3 Apostolorum to cleanse,  
 4 Aurinum to incarnate flesh.  
 5 Album to cease dolour and heat,  
 6 Desiccativum rubrum to dry and skin.
- 8 Medicines ever to have in readinesse are generally 6. i. e.  
 1 disease, cause and symptoms,  
 2 next way  
 1 speedily,  
 2 surely,  
 3 not to make false promises for money, & promise no more then may  
 1 observe is generally  
 2 to cure it  
 1 hope  
 2 obey  
 3 endure  
 1 assurance (be performd.)  
 2 diligence,  
 3 patience.
- 9 The best method to observe is generally  
 1 disease, cause and symptoms,  
 2 next way  
 1 speedily,  
 2 surely,  
 3 not to make false promises for money, & promise no more then may
- 10 The conditions required of the Patient, are generally 3. i. e. to  
 1 hope  
 2 obey  
 3 endure  
 1 assurance (be performd.)  
 2 diligence,  
 3 patience.
- 11 The contemplation of surgery do consist generally in the perfect knowledge of things,  
 1 naturall,  
 2 not naturall,  
 3 against nature.
- 12 He should observe before hee undertake any cure, generally fixe things, i.  
 1 whether lawfull before 1 God, 2 Man.  
 2 temperature of the 1 Body, 2 Members,  
 3 the sicknesse 1 and nature thereof,  
 4 2 if curable or not,  
 5 medicines proper for the disease,  
 6 right way of application.
- 13 The operations of the Surgeon are generally but three, as are before mentioned.



The two  
generall  
parts of this  
art follow,  
.i.

1 *Theorica*,  
.i. the lear-  
ned part by  
rules, shew-  
ing the per-  
fect waies  
to worke  
herein, got-  
ten by rea-  
ding, &c.  
being Sci-  
ence, and is  
divided ge-  
nerally into  
four parts,  
as things

1 natural  
being 7.  
as

2 not na-  
tural, be-  
ing 6. as

3 against na-  
ture being 3.  
as the

4 Iudicall, as  
to judge of  
diseases, what

- 1 Elements,
- 2 Temperaments or Complexions,
- 3 Humours,
- 4 Members,
- 5 Powers or vertues,
- 6 Operations of those vertues,
- 7 Spirits.

- 1 Ayre,
- 2 Meat and drinke,
- 3 Sleepe and watch,
- 4 Fulnesse and emptinesse,
- 5 Moving and rest,
- 6 Affections of the minde.

- 1 Disease,
- 2 Cause of the disease,
- 3 Accidents that follow the disease  
1 they be,  
2 nature they be of,  
3 cure or not, and the reason why  
they may or may not be cured,  
4 medicines and method is best.

2 *Practica*,  
.i. practice  
shewing  
how to or-  
der, prepare,  
and to  
work with  
the hand  
according  
to the pre-  
cepts of the  
theoricke,  
done by  
these three  
meanes, as  
by

- 1 Dyet, or the right use of the 6 thing, - not natu-  
rall above said,  
in { 1 health to preserve with things like,  
2 diseases to cure with contraries.  
medicines, which is in two { 1 inwards,  
forts used, either { 2 outwards.

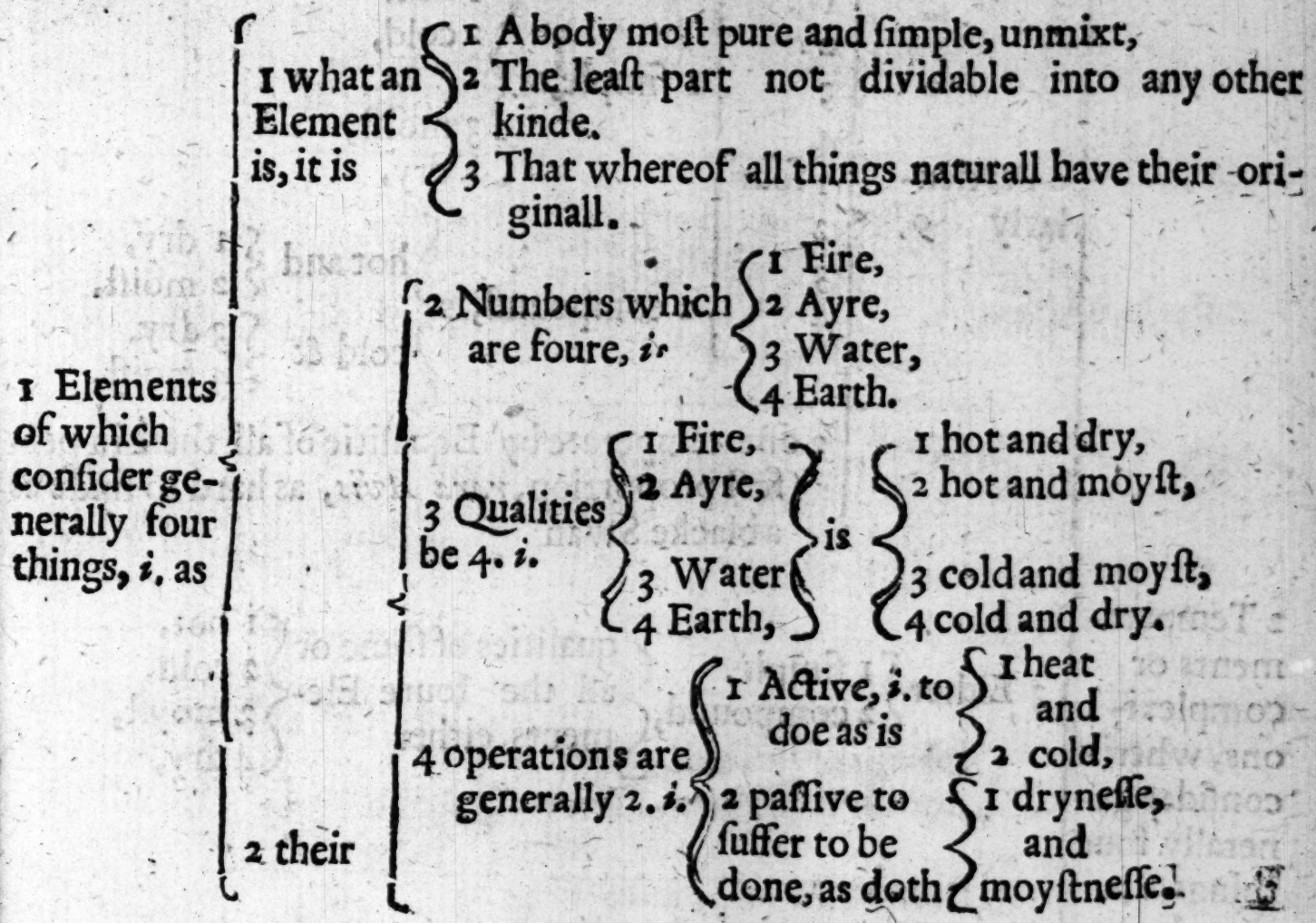
- 3 Manuall operation, or  
hand-working, as by

- 1 Incision,
- 2 Stitching,
- 3 Rowling,
- 4 Reducing,
- 5 Cauterising, &c.

Now



Now followeth the tract of the part *Physiologia*, or the seven things naturall aforesaid, as they lye in order.



Note that these two active qualities of heat and cold, do work into the two passive qualities or drynesse and moystnesse to alter them.

2 Tempe



1 generally 2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ well} \\ 2 \text{ evill} \end{array} \right\}$  tempered,

2 Particu-  
larly 9.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ simple, as} \\ 2 \text{ cold,} \\ 3 \text{ moist,} \\ 4 \text{ dry,} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ four} \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ compound, as} \\ \text{hot and} \\ \text{cold \&} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ dry,} \\ 2 \text{ moist,} \\ 3 \text{ dry,} \\ 4 \text{ moist,} \end{array} \right\}$

2 one temperate by Equalitie of all these in perfect proportion, *rara Avis*, as hard to finde as a blacke Swan.

2 Tempera-  
ments or  
complexi-  
ons, wherin  
consider ge-  
nerally four  
things, i.e.  
that they  
are

3 Either  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ simple,} \\ 2 \text{ compound,} \end{array} \right\}$  qualities of some or  
all the foure Ele-  
ments, either  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ hot,} \\ 2 \text{ cold,} \\ 3 \text{ moist,} \\ 4 \text{ dry,} \end{array} \right\}$

4 To no end knowne by the differences of temperatures, if wee know them not by their signes also: for the which reade and consider well those rules, which are set downe by *Levine Lemnie*, written in his booke called the *Touchstone of Complexions*, where you may be sufficiently instructed, which in this place is too tedious to relate at this time.



1 Naturall being 4. as  
1 Bloud,  
2 Choler,  
3 Flegme,  
4 Melancholy,  
Naturall and profitable.

1 Bloud being either  
1 thinne,  
2 thicke,  
2 adust & 1 subtil,  
so the 2 grosse,  
3 disordered by mixing of other humors,  
as of  
1 heat,  
2 cold.  
2 parts  
1 choler,  
2 melacholy  
1 choler,  
2 flegme,  
3 melancholy, &c.

3 Humours be generally two, i.

2 Choler  
1 Vitiline, like yolks of egges,  
2 Eruginous, like verdegresse,  
3 Prassine, like juyce of hearbs,  
4 Azure or blew.

2 Vnnaturall, and are of divers sorts, as

3 Flegme  
1 Vitria, like melted glasse,  
2 Acide, sowe like vineger,  
3 Salt, like brine,  
4 Gypsum, like white mortar.

4 Melancholy being of two  
1 blood,  
2 choler, and is the worst,

Note that of these three things a-fore said, i.

1 Elements,  
2 Temperaments, and  
3 humours,  
all the members of the body are made.

4 Mem-



	<p>1 Simple, being 11. as</p>	<p>1 Bones, 2 Cartilages or gristles, 3 Ligaments, 4 Veines, 5 Arteries or heart pypes, 6 Nerves or synewes, 7 Cords or tendons, 8 Panicles or felmes, 9 Simple flesh, 10 Fat, 11 Skinne, in all these consider these four things, i. their</p>	<p>1 substance, 2 use or office, 3 temperatures, 4 utilities.</p>
<p>4 Members are generally two, i.</p>	<p>2 Compound, as are the</p>	<p>1 Head, 2 Heart, 3 Liver, 4 Lungs, 5 Legs, 6 Armes, 7 Hands, &amp;c.</p>	<p>1 Braine, 2 Heart, 3 Liver, 4 Testicles or stones,</p>
<p>Whole whether diversities are generally five, whereof some are</p>	<p>1 Principals being 4, as the</p>	<p>2 serving the principals are 4, as the          { 1 veines,          2 arteries,          3 nerves,          4 spermatrick vessels.</p>	<p>to carry the          { Spirit          { 1 naturall,          2 vitall,          3 animall          4 sperme or seede.</p>
	<p>3 Proper of themselves and others, as the</p>	<p>4 Excrementall and not proper, as</p>	<p>1 Belly, 2 Kidneyes, 3 Matrix, &amp;c. 1 Hayre, 2 Nayles, Bones, Gristles, Glandles, Fat, Simple flesh, &amp;c.</p>



1 Animall, whose actions generally are double, i.

1 sensitive being also double, as,

1 Externall or outwards, as,

1 Seeing,  
2 Hearing,  
3 Smelling,  
4 Tasting,  
5 Touching,

and are called the five senses.

2 Intern. or inward, called the vertue principal or comon-sense as

1 imaginatio,  
2 reason,  
3 remembrance.

2 Motive done by the sinewes and muscles, being their instruments of voluntarie motion: all these proceed from the braine by the nerves.

1 have two motions, as

1 Active to dilate the heart and Arteries, as in

1 joy,  
2 hope,  
3 mirth, &c.

2 Passive, the heart and arteries, and to binde them, as in

1 care,  
2 feare,  
3 sadness,  
4 sorrow,  
5 revenge,  
6 melancholy, &c.

5 Of the powers, vertues, or faculties, being three, of which proceedeth the actions, being the

2 vitall, which

proceedeth from the heart by the arteries, and serveth to carry the spirit vital & lively heat, to all the members, which arteries or heart pipes do spring from the heart.

1 proceeding from the liver, sending nourishment to all parts of the body by the veins that grow out of the liver

2 hence proceed the four naturall vertues, i. as

1 attractive,  
2 retentive,  
3 digestive,  
4 expulsive,

wrought by

1 heat, } & drith,  
2 cold, }  
3 heat, } & moy-  
4 cold, } sture.

3 naturall,

those foure vertues doe their operations thus by degrees one after another, i. as

1 attraction is made,  
2 retention til the digestive vertue have altered it fit,  
3 digestion to alter the property by heat, as aliment into Chyle, Chyle into bloud, and bloud into flesh, &c.  
4 expulsiō to expel & cast out the exer. &c

by this faculty we doe

1 nourish our bodies,  
2 increase and grow,  
3 ingender more of the kinde, &c.



*The sixth of the operations done by the foresaid three vertues.*

**1 Ani-  
mall  
moveth**

- 1 Apprehension,
- 2 Fantasie,
- 3 Imagination,
- 4 Opinion,
- 5 Consent, &c.

in the two former ventricles of  
the braine.

- 1 Iudgement,
- 2 Esteeme,
- 3 Reason,
- 4 Resolution,
- 5 Disposing,
- 6 To discern,

in the middle ventricle of  
the braine.

- 1 Remembrance,
- 2 Knowledge,
- 3 Calling to minde

in the hinder ventricle of the  
braine.

- 1 Mirth,
- 2 Ioy,
- 3 Hope,
- 4 Trust,
- 5 Humanity,

**6 The ver-  
tue**

**2 Vitall  
moveth,**

- 6 Victory,
- 7 Glory,
- 8 Boldnesse,
- 9 Mercy,
- 10 Feare,
- 11 Sadnesse,
- 12 Despaire,
- 13 Envy,
- 14 Hatred,
- 15 Anger,
- 16 Mildnesse,
- 17 Stubborneffe,

by vitall heat stir-  
red up in us either

1 moderate  
2 immoderate

**3 Natu-  
rall, mo-  
veth, and**

- 1 Aliment into Chyle,
- 1 Altereth
- 2 Chyle into bloud and humours,
- 3 Bloud and humors into flesh, &c.
- 2 joyneth. 3 formeth. 4 ingendreth. 5 nourisheth.
- 6 increaseth.

These actions proceed from the faculty or vertue, being cause of the action, & not contrary, the action is not cause of the faculty, for the actions are certaine movings and affections as above said, stirred up by those three vertues or faculties, i.

1 animall,  
2 vitall  
3 naturall.



*The seventh are Spirits proceeding from the three vertues aforesaid.*

1 An ayrie substance, } 1 subtle,  
2 stirring the powers to performe the office and operations.

2 Bred of the most pure and thinne parts or vapours of the bloud and humours sent to each part of the body, whereby each member may doe his office. (feeling,

3 Principally, } feared, } 1 animall, } in the } 1 brain, } 1 moving &  
2 vitall, } 2 heart, } 2 heat & life,  
3 naturall, } 3 liver, } 3 nourishing,

4 sent from those foure principall members to all parts of the body } 1 animall, } by the } 1 nerves,  
2 vitall, } 2 arteries,  
3 naturall, } 3 veynes.

Spirits, wherein consider these five things, which are

5 As a Prince doe move his Councell, and the Councell the subjects, so every one according to his vocation as it is appointed by nature, so that every inferiour must be ready to serve his superiour.

Remember diligently, seeke ever to preserve these seven things naturall aforesaid, by the right use of the fixe things not naturall, following.

note that } 1 preserve health, } by things } 1 like } in quali-  
2 cure diseases, } 2 contrary } ty.

1 Vitall, is ingendred of the vapour of the vital bloud in the heart and arteries.

2 Animall, is ingendred of the spirit vitall, carried up to the head by the arteries, and there more digested, for which purpose nature hath the *Rete mirabile* in the braine, as a manifest changeable maze.

3 Naturall, infuseth and breatheth its nutritive vapours and spirits to nourish the parts of the body.

Also in these seven things naturall, consider these nine things following, whether you meant to preserve health, or to cure diseases.







Things annexed to things naturall, are foure, fit to be considered.

1 Ages be generally, as from the	1 birth to 25	all which time the body	1 groweth,	& is	1 sanguine,
	2 25 to 40.		2 is in perfect growth,		2 cholericke,
	3 40 to 60.		3 beginneth to decrease		3 melanco-licke.
	4 60 to the end of life,				

2 Colour, and is in two sorts observed of the	1 body	1 accidentally cold & moist	diminishing the strength of the body, and all the powers and faculties thereof.
	2 naturally cold & dry,		

2 Colour, and is in two sorts observed of the	caused	1 inward,	according to the	humours abounding,
		2 outward		clymat { 1 hot { 1 fallow,
		in two		for { make { 2 blacke,
		forts, i.		coun- { 2 cold { 1 white,

2 here be generally 4 sorts, i.	1 blacke, 2 red, 3 gray, 4 white,	hair signifieth,	1 either abundance of	1 choler inflamd
			2 too much heat, not adust,	2 blood adust,
			3 excesse of melancholy,	
			4 lack of naturall heat, caused of putrified flegme.	

3 Figure or habitude of body, as

1 good proportion of the foure humours, causeth good temperature, and comely proportion of body.
--

3 Figure or habitude of body, as	sheweth	2 thicke and tall,	2 heat and moisture, Sanguine
		3 thin and leane,	3 heat & drynesse, Cholericke
		4 fat and grosse,	4 cold and moist, Flegmatick.

4 Diversity of kindes are generally 3 i. the	Epafroditus is	1 male is hotter,	then other kindes of the same complexi-
		2 female is colder,	on, as the male is hotter then the female,
			1 both male and female,
			2 temperate in heat and cold.

Age must not be accounted according to the number of years, but rather after the temperature of the body, for some are	1 old at 40	as those	1 cold and dry, soone waxe old.	
			2 yong at 60,	2 hot and moist, are long yong and lusty.

Now



Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiēna, or res non naturales,  
things not naturall, being fixe, as followeth in order, as

- 1 The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist.
- 2 Differences of 1 good and temperate } to our bodies,  
two sorts, 2 evill and distemperate }
- 3 qualitie is either 1 well } tempered,  
altered by three things, 2 evill }
- i. by the 2 winds be- } 1 East is hot and dry attractive,  
ing foure, as 2 West, cold and moist expulsive,  
3 South, hot & moist putrificative,  
4 North, cold and dry retentive.
- 3 wind is the body and spirits altered.  
1 stony, cold, } and dry  
2 sandy, hot, }
- 4 Situation of the place, as 3 marish, cold, } and moist,  
4 woody, } hot  
5 fatty, }
- 5 body may 1 qualitie in 1 region,  
alter by the three sorts, 2 windes,  
ayre three i. by the 3 situation of the place.  
wayes, i. by the 1 grosse 1 cloudy or troublly is worst,  
the 2 sub- } and } make 1 body fat and strong,  
stace, 2 thicke, } the 2 wit dull and slow.  
and 2 pure 1 thinne is best,  
cleere, } 2 makes 1 lively and nimble,  
men 2 sharpe wits,
- 3 sudden change, for nature cannot away with sudden changes.
- 1 ingendereth the spirit animal,
- 2 is the matter of our respiration,
- 6 Vtilities are thele, 3 Author 1 life  
it of 2 diseales } to mortall men.  
3 death }



2 Meat and drinke herein consider six things, i. the

1 quantitie  
must be according to the

1 substance either { 1 grosse and hard } of digestion.  
2 fine and easie

2 qualitie either { 1 hot, } moderate, or immoderate.  
2 cold,  
3 dry,  
4 moist.

3 Complexion of the eater, &c.

2 qualitie some

1 are either { 1 hot, } and that { temperately } in degree.  
2 cold, } either { meanly }  
3 dry, } { extremely }  
4 moist,

2 nourish { 1 much, }  
2 little. { 1 grosse and thick,  
3 make juice either { 2 watry and thin,  
3 meane and temperate:

4 be { 1 good,  
2 evill.

3 custome

1 in feeding must be well regarded,  
2 it is like another nature,  
3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,  
4 of such meats and drinks as best like the eater, are oft best,  
5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.

4 order

1 not that first that should be last, { 1 except it be loose,  
2 first things { 1 molifie and loose the { 1 broth,  
2 as { 2 milke,  
3 reare Egges.  
4 all that properly loose  
2 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.  
3 slippery meats first lest they hastily draw downe other meats  
undigested.  
4 restrictives, lest they let the descending of other meats.

2 Drinke

1 not till some thing be eaten at meales,  
2 the strongest first, and smallest after,  
3 moderately helps { 1 digestion { 1 Liver,  
2 to mingle the meat, { 2 Veines,  
3 the meat the better { 3 Arteries, &c.  
to passe its juyce { 4 Parts for to nourish.

5 Time in it observe three things,  
i. time of the

1 age, { 1 particular, } as in my golden Key you may observe.  
2 years,  
3 day

8 accidents are divers { 1 cause, } according to the  
2 place wherein it is contained, &c.



Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiēna, or res non naturales,  
 things not naturall, being sixe, as followeth in order, as

- 1 The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist.
- 2 Difference is of two sorts,
  - 1 good and temperate
  - 2 evill and distemperate
- 3 qualitie is altered by three things,
  - 1 Region
    - 1 well tempered,
    - 2 evill
  - 2 winds being foure, as
    - 1 East is hot and dry attractive,
    - 2 West, cold and moist expulsive,
    - 3 South, hot & moist putrificative,
    - 4 North, cold and dry retentive.
  - 3 wind is the body and spirits altered.
- 4 Situation of the place, as
  - 1 stony, cold, and dry
  - 2 sandy, hot,
  - 3 marish, cold,
  - 4 woody, hot
  - 5 fatty, and moist,
- 5 body may be altered by the ayre three wayes,
  - 1 by the three sorts,
    - 1 qualitie in 1 region,
    - 2 windes,
    - 3 situation of the place.
  - 2 by the three sorts,
    - 1 grosse and thicke, make 1 body fat and strong,
    - 2 pure and cleere, make 2 wit dull and flow.
    - 3 sudden change, for nature cannot away with sudden changes.
  - 3 sudden change, for nature cannot away with sudden changes.
- 6 Vtilities are thele,
  - 1 ingendereth the spirit animall,
  - 2 is the matter of our respiration,
  - 3 Author of
    - 1 life
    - 2 diseases
    - 3 death



Meat and drinke herein consider six things, i. the

1 quantitie must be according to the  
 1 substance either { 1 grosse and hard } of digestion.  
 2 fine and easie

2 qualitie either { 1 hot, } moderate, or immoderate.  
 2 cold,  
 3 dry,  
 4 moist.

3 Complexion of the eater, &c.  
 1 are either { 1 hot, } and that { temperately } in degree.  
 2 cold, } either { meanly }  
 3 dry, } { extremely }  
 4 moist,

2 nourish { 1 much, }  
 2 little.  
 3 make juice either { 1 grosse and chick,  
 2 watry and thin,  
 3 meane and temperate:

4 be { 1 good,  
 2 evill.

3 custome { 1 in feeding must be well regarded,  
 2 it is like another nature,  
 3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,  
 4 of such meats and drinks as best like the eater, are oft best,  
 5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.

1 care { 1 not that first that should be left, } except it be loose,  
 2 first things { 1 molifie and loose the } 1 broth,  
 2 belly, } 2 as 2 milke,  
 3 that } 3 reare Egges.  
 4 all that properly loose

4 order { 2 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.  
 3 not { 1 slippery meats first lest they hastily draw downe other meats  
 2 undigested.  
 3 restrictives, lest they let the descending of other meats.

2 Drinke { 1 not till some thing be eaten at meales,  
 2 the strongest first, and smallest after,  
 3 moderately helps { 1 digestion } 1 Liver,  
 2 to mingle the meat, } 2 Veines,  
 3 the meat the better } 3 Arteries, &c.  
 to passe its juyce } 4 Parts for to nourish.

5 Time in it observe three things, i. time of the  
 1 age, } as in my golden Key you may observe.  
 2 years,  
 3 day

eat meat hot and moist moderately,

1 children should { 1 children should }  
 2 young men { 2 young men }  
 3 must { 3 must }  
 4 must { 4 must }  
 5 must { 5 must }  
 6 must { 6 must }

6 Age { 1 children should }  
 2 young men { 2 young men }  
 3 must { 3 must }  
 4 must { 4 must }  
 5 must { 5 must }  
 6 must { 6 must }

3 Old folks { 1 hot and moist, }  
 2 easie to digest, }  
 3 and drinks that }  
 4 make the humours thin,  
 5 purge and cleanse the blood by urine.



*Of Fulnesse and Emptinesse, i. Repletion and Inanition.*

3. Repletion or fulnesse in it consider generally these eight things in the

- 1 substance it is either
  - 1 aliment } 1 profitable,  
either } 2 hurtfull.
  - 2 spirits being either } 1 grosse and thicke,  
} 2 thin, subtle and pure.
  - 3 humours } 1 good,  
either } 2 bad.
  - 4 Excrements being divers.
- 2 kinds are in 2 sorts, i. in
  - 1 quantitie and in 2 sorts, i. of
    - 1 Aliment, and is also in two sorts, as *sacietas quoad* } 1 *vasa*,  
} 2 *vires*.
    - 2 humours } 1 *Plenitudo*, i. when all the humours abound } 1 Veines,  
and is in 2 equally in the } 2 Arteries.
    - sorts, i. of } 2 *Cacochymia*, i. when one humour alone aboundeth as } 1 Choler,  
} 2 Flegme,  
} 3 Melancholy, &c.
  - 2 qualitie the humours being either
    - 1 hotter,
    - 2 colder,
    - 3 thicker,
    - 4 thinner,
    - 5 salt,
    - 6 lowre, &c.
- 3 Differences
  - 1 universall, } 1 all the body.
  - 2 particular, } 2 some part or member.
- 4 Place is divers according to the matter offending, be it
  - 1 aliment,
  - 2 spirits,
  - 3 humours,
  - 4 excrements.
- 5 cause is either
  - 1 generall as of
    - 1 meats being } 1 in the way of digestion.
    - either } 2 utterly forsaken of naturall heat, and so doe corrupt.
    - 2 humours being } 1 *Plenitudo*,
    - either } 2 *Cacochymia*.
    - 2 particular, i. either of
      - 1 Spirits,
      - 2 Excrements.
- 6 Signes are according to the cause and diversitie of fulnesse.
- 7 cure must be
  - 1 according to the } 1 matter offending,  
} 2 place offended, &c.
  - 2 fit evacuation, &c. } 1 either } 1 generall,  
} 2 particular.
  - 2 in } 1 *Plenitudo* by bleeding, &c.  
} 2 *Cacochymia*, by purges, &c.
- 8 accidents are divers according to the
  - 1 cause,
  - 2 place wherein it is contained, &c.



*Now of Inanition or Emptinesse.*

3 Inanition,  
i. Empti-  
nesse, in it  
consider  
these fixe  
things, i. the

- 1 Definition, it is { 1 emptinesse  
and lacke ei-  
ther of { 2 spirit,  
3 humour naturall, &c.  
2 a diminishing or let of any  
of those eyther { 1 generall,  
2 particular.
- 2 kinds are ei-  
ther { 1 generall, { where { 1 all the body { waxeth thin &  
2 particular, { either { 2 some parti- { weake, slender  
cular part, { and empty.
- 3 Differences are { 1 universall in all  
generally two, i. { 2 particular in some part of { the body.  
1 nature, the body or member so made,
- 4 causes are either by { 2 Art so done, i. by { 1 purging,  
2 bleeding,  
3 sweating, &c.  
3 accident as either by { 1 obstruction ei-  
ther stopping the { of { 1 vitall heat,  
passage { 2 nutritive, &c.  
by excrement, &c.  
2 a fluxe { 1 washing the naturall sub-  
stance, &c.  
either { 2 exhibiting the juyce nutritive,  
or the spirits from the place.
- 5 Signes are Atrophia, { 1 wasting  
which is a { 2 consuming { of the body or  
part, &c.
- 6 Cure is by { Removing the cause, i. A.  
2 restoring the lost substance, &c. (if it may bee  
done.)



## Of sleepe and watch.

- 1 what it is { 1 sleep is { 1 vertue animall, i. { 1 sence,  
 { 2 body and minde, { and  
 { 3 spirits. { 2 motion.  
 { 2 the image of death,  
 { 3 Deaths eldest brother, saith Galen.
- 2 the cause is { 1 a sweet vapour of nourishment sent up to the braine,  
 { 2 the coldnes of the brain { 1 close the conduits of the nerves  
 { that turns those vapors to { 2 stop the waies { 1 sence,  
 { humour which { of the { 2 spirits,  
 { 3 prohibit the spirits.
- 3 times of sleep { 1 day, chiefly after noon, is hurtfull to health, and utter-  
 are generally 2. { ly to be disliked for the most part.
- 4 the manner of it is either, { 1 long, { according { 1 temperature of the body,  
 { 2 short, { to the { 2 disease and time of it,  
 { 3 meane, { 3 custome.
- 5 the differences are { 1 moderate, { whose effects are shewed in  
 generally two, i. the { 2 immoderate, { my golden key.
- 6 and watch the utilities, these two being { 1 fitly used, comfort much,  
 { 2 moderately used, they { 1 refresh { 1 the memory and al the senses  
 { 2 quicken and refresh the spirits,  
 { 3 helpe digestion,  
 { expell excrements, &c.  
 { 1 makes giddy braines,  
 { 2 ingenders rheume,  
 { 3 poltmes,  
 { 4 troubles the spirits,  
 { 5 causes rawnesse and crudities,  
 { 6 idle braines and idiots, &c.
- 7 or watch the Hurts of either of these abused as immoderate, { 1 dulleth the senses,  
 { 2 cause much superfluous excrements,  
 { 3 makes grosse spirits { 1 old folkes,  
 { in { 2 children,  
 { 4 it retaines excrements,  
 { 5 it fills the braines with crudities.

Looke more of these in my Golden Key.



*Of Exercise and Idlenesse, i. moving and rest.*

5 Moving and rest.

1 Exercise, i. moving.	2 in it consider generally these two, i. the	1 Differences being generally two, i.	1 body, } 2 minde, } or both.	
			1 moderate, } 2 neither too } 2 immoderate, i. } rate, i.	1 much, } 2 little. } 1 vehement, } 2 excessively. }
		2 effects, i. the	1 moderate, doe	1 stir up naturall heat, 2 quicken the spirits, 3 open the pores, 4 wast excrements of the third digestion, 5 make the } } 1 body, } } 2 spirits, } strong, } 3 fences, }
			2 immoderate doe	6 comfort all the members, 7 profit nature much. 1 hurt the body and parts, 2 wast } 3 dry } the body and 4 consume } spirits, 5 weary }
				6 overthrow natures actions.
2 Idlenesse and rest the	2 Effects i. the	1 Differences be two, i.	1 moderate, not excesse, 2 immoderate and excesse.	
		1 moderate doe	1 comfort } 2 refresh } nature. 3 maintaine health, 4 fortifie & strengthen al the	1 fences, } 2 body and } } (parts,
		2 excesse	1 dulleth the } 2 cau- } feth } 1 minde, } 2 fences, } 3 principall instruments, } 1 cruditi } } 2 plenty of evil } 1 humors, } 3 and cold sicknesses, } 2 excrem. } 2 infinite infirmities. 3 hasteneth old age, 4 causeth deformity.	



*Affections of the minde are generally of two sorts.*

6 Affections of the minde are generally two, i.

- 1 Content,
- 1 as in { 1 hope,  
2 joy,  
3 love,  
4 mirth, &c.  
2 wherein consider their
- 1 effects these { 1 dilate the heart & arteries,  
2 bring out { 1 vitall spirits,  
the { 2 naturall heat.  
3 doe comfort and strengthen all the parts of the body and minde, in all their actions.
- 2 differences are generally two, i. { 1 moderate, { which doe { 1 com-  
2 imoderate, { fort,  
body and minde. { 2 hurt
- 2 Discontent,
- 1 as in { 1 anger,  
2 hatred,  
3 feare for things to come,  
4 care for things past,  
5 sorrow,  
6 griefe of minde, &c.
- 1 that diverteth the vitall heat and spirits into the center of the heart, and thereby consumeth and dryeth the { 1 vitall spirits,  
2 body, & cau-  
seth leanenesse
- 2 whose effects are, i. { 2 these are { 1 fore runners  
2 destroyers  
3 overthrowers  
4 murderers { of body and minde
- 3 hastners of { old age, { by extinguishing and drying,  
death, { or consuming vitall heat and moysture.
- 4 observe more of these fixe things called *res non naturales*, in my book called the Golden Key.
- consider how to use these fixe things not naturall, before said, both to { 1 preserve health, which is done by like quality and nature, for every thing is maintained by its like, & so must the 7 things naturall aforesaid be preserv'd & maintaine  
2 cure diseases, which is done by things of contrary quality, for every disease being a thing against nature, must be cured by its contrary.



Of the third part called *Pathologia*, i. res contra natura, i. things against nature, being generally three, as followeth.

1 disease being of three sorts, i.	1 intem- pary of the si- milar parts in 1 quantity being 2 eyther too 3 quality being either too	1 much, 2 little, 1 hot, 2 cold, 3 dry, 4 moist,
2 Cause being three, i.	2 evill confirmation, this hurts organicks in 3 solution of unitie in both,	1 figure, 2 number, 3 magnitude, 4 situation. 1 simple and organick } parts.
3 Part. Things against nature are generally 3. i. the	1 prima- tive, i.	1 outwards, as 2 or by some outward hurt or meanes. 1 wounds, 2 contusions, 3 fractures, 4 dislocations, &c.
2 Cause being three, i.	2 Antecedent, i. of evill humors, &c. being either	1 hereditaries, i. bred in the mo- thers womb, by some infection, &c. from the parents, or weaknesse, or ill forme of some part or member. 2 after the birth by 1 evill dyet, disorder, &c. 2 accident or abuse, &c.
3 Acci- dents or symp- tomes	3 Conjunct, which appeareth after the collection of the matter offensive, in some part or member, & never else, & is ever present in the body or part offended. 1 are called <i>Insulsum</i> , i. a bragge or reproach of the whole body, or part, saith <i>Ferimeus Thriverius</i> . 2 doe follow the disease, as the shadow doth the body 3 doe of- fend 3 waies, wherein the actio is either	1 aboli- shed 2 any accident or cause. 1 hurting the quality either by vehement 2 the natural heat into inflama- 2 scabs into lepra, &c. 2 diminished. 3 depraved or wholly lost.



Of the fourth part called *Demotica*, i. the judging part or judiciall part,  
i. the Prognosticke part.

This fourth  
part how to  
judge of  
diseases.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| { | 1 they be   | 1 hot,<br>2 cold,<br>3 simple,<br>4 compound,<br>5 infectious or not,<br>acute or coronicke.                        |
|   | 2 nature they be of either  |   |
|   | 1 what  | 3 danger, } or none like to follow.<br>4 cure,<br>5 time of cure long or short.                                     |
|   | 6 the cause is  | 1 to be cured, and by what meanes,<br>and to prove } 2 not to bee cured, and the reason<br>that it is either } why. |
|   | 7 medicines in quality & operation are fit to be used.                  |   |
| { | 2 whose judgements are<br>taken generally of foure<br>things, i. of the | 1 Disease it selfe,<br>2 Nature of the part,<br>3 Symptomes or accidents,<br>4 Excrements voyded by nature.         |

*Note that these foure parts aforesaid, are the contemplative parts of this thrice worthy faculty of curing, which ought to be first exactly knowne of any professor herein, before hee enter into the practicke part; for upon these foure pillars, was this worthy art built, and is as necessary to the Artist, as the head to the body: for as the body that hath all other members, and wanteth the head, can doe nothing for want of knowledge, so it is with the Artist that wanteth these foure Theoricke parts, which in him are required: for he is ever ready to mayme, kill, or spoyle his unfortunate Patient, that enters under his hands, sooner than to help or cure him, for lacke of the knowledge of these foure parts afore mentioned.*



Of the Therapeutick, i. the practick part, being the second generall part of  
Chirurgery, of some called the fifth or curative part.

1. sheweth 1 method  
the 2 manner or way } of curing diseases.  
2. Part, 1. in diet, i. the right use of the 6 things not naturall.  
Therapeutica, or Practica, i. practise. 2. in triple 1. Pharmacopoeia, i. the use 1 inwards,  
that is, of medicine cyther 2 outwards.  
3 manuell operation, i. hand working.

Note ever, where one of these three will serve, use no other.

All operations agreeable to the rules of the Theoricke part  
aforesaid, which the skilfull Artist must follow effectually in his  
practise.

These unfortunate people that seeke to the unskilfull for cure of their  
infirmities, may wel be compared to a foolish man, who having a garment  
to make, will not put it to a Taylor to do it, but to a Smith or a Carpen-  
ter to make it, and though it be not his profession, yet peradventure for  
lucre of gaine, he will undertake to doe it, but how well (every man of  
judgement may conjecture) but now commonly, most people in these our  
dayes, seeme to have more care of making their garments, than the cure  
of their maladies. To make a garment, they will looke out the best work-  
man, but to cure their infirmities (though it stand on life or limme to be  
lost,) they as soone chuse a sillie woman, or an ignorant fellow (chiefly  
if they have gotten a little applause of the vulgar) before the learned  
and skilfull Artist, and why? because those idle brained wretches that  
neither feare the wrath of God, nor make conscience of their waies, will  
not onely adventure, but make sure promises to cure any that they take  
in hand, though it be impossible to be cured by the art or skill of man; for  
how can they foresheew the danger, that know it not, but to get money?  
and some thinking to get praise of others for their worke, will undertake  
any cure, so bold and impudent are they, yet neither know the disease,  
nor any perfect way to cure it, but as the blinde man shot the Crow; but  
the more unwise those that employ them, as woful experience daily shew-  
eth too much, and were perfect knowledge herein gotten so lightly, as  
these Ignorants seeme, then vainly were all those great volumes made,  
and so great study employed thereon.

The



**The end of this worthy art or faculty.**

promise no  
more than  
you may  
with a  
good con-  
science  
performe,  
and confi-  
der

1 That health lyeth not in thy hands to give, therefore promise  
and performe onely thy painefull diligence and industry.

2 There belongeth to  
every cure generally,  
these foure things, &  
the

1 Determination of God,  
2 Good industry and skill of the Artist,  
3 Honest act of the Apothecarie,  
4 Obedience and good usage of the  
Patient.

3 Of these foure parts abovesaid, there is but one in thy hands  
to use, or two at the most.

4 The end of this worthy art is cyther to  
1 preserve, 2 cure, } so farre forth as art and  
nature may afford.

**Four**



*Foure speciall things to be considered of every man that will practise this famous worthy art of medicine.*

- 1 faithfull  
2 true  
3 trusty  
4 honest  
5 sober  
6 comfortable in words,

7 not deceiveable in deeds,  
8 ever serving of God, love and pray unto him daily for his grace and assistance, and consider the end wherefore thou art called to use this worthy faculty, it is not onely for thine own gaine, as too too many do now abuse it, but you ought with all diligence to search out the secrets of nature, and endeavour chiefly hereby to stir up Gods glory, shewing his great goodnesse towards us, by comforting and curing the sore, sicke, and diseased people.

1 First, let your honest manners be equal to your excellent knowledge, therefore be

2 Before you take charge, foresee these six things, whether it be

1 honest before God and man,  
2 profitable to the Patient,  
3 easie  
4 hard  
5 possible  
6 impossible

to be done, and the reasons how and why it may, or may not bee done.

3 to admonish and urge the Patient to observe the three conditions of a Patient, i. e.

4 There be three causes why you should refuse the cure, i. where the

1 hope with assurance,  
2 obey with diligence,  
3 endure with patience, consider also that medicine was not ordained for disorderly persons, saith Hippocrates.

1 disease is incurable by its own nature, or the party so weak, that he cannot endure fit remedies.  
2 cure of one disease causeth a worse.  
3 Patient is disobedient, and wil not observe fit order in all things as is requisite for the cure, for medicine, saith Hippocrates in his Aphorisme, was not ordained for disorderly and disobedient persons.
- These are the foure things to consider, i.
- E  
Briefe



*Briefe instructions for the Artist to consider, being called to a Patient, both generally and particularly.*

- 1** generally two things, i. } **1** done,  
   } **2** to be done.
- what is
- 1** disease whether } **1** tumour against nature,  
                                   } **2** wound,  
                                   } **3** ulcer,  
                                   } **4** fracture,  
                                   } **5** dislocation, &c.
- it be eyther a
- 2** kinde, . whether } **1** simple,  
                                   } **2** compound.
- 3** Differences wherein they differ the one from the other.
- 4** causes, . whether } **1** primitive,  
                                   } **2** antecedent,  
                                   } **3** conjunct.
- 5** Signes, } **1** generall,  
                                   } **2** particular.
- 6** Prognostication what is like to follow, .
- 7** Accidents that follow the disease as the shadow doth the body.
- 8** cure, in } **1** what must be done first, and  
                   } so to proceed, s. *A.*  
                   } **2** to foresee what may crosse  
                   } your cure, & how to prevent it.
- which } **1** dyet,  
           } **2** preperation of the matter,  
           } **3** evacuation,  
           } **4** corroboracion,  
           } **5** preventing or removing of  
           } accidents,  
           } **6** cure at all times,  
           } **7** manuell operation.
- the } **2** inten-  
           } tions fit  
           } to use  
           } in



*Of Tumors in generall being but three.*

1 according to nature, as the  
 { 1 balles of the cheeke,  
 { 2 brawnes of the  
 { 3 muscles, &c. { 1 armes,  
 { 2 legges, &c.

2 Above nature which  
 { 1 causeth deformity onely,  
 { 2 hurteth not the action, use, nor office of the  
 { member, but can doe things without let or hin-  
 { derance.

1 Humo-  
 ralis be-  
 ing ge-  
 nerally  
 two, i.  
 { 1 simple { 1 hot be- { 1 Phlegmon, of bloud,  
 { be gene- { ing two, { 2 Erysypilas, of choler.  
 { rally { 2 cold, { 1 Oedema, of flegme,  
 { two, i. { being 2, { 2 Scirrus, of melancholy.

2 Compound  
 of many hu-  
 mors mixt  
 together, be-  
 ing generally  
 two,  
 { 1 equall { 1 when all foure humors  
 { when { be equally mixt,  
 { 2 unequall, as two parts of one, and  
 { but one part of another.

3 against  
 nature,  
 are ge-  
 nerally  
 three, i.

2 *Flatuosus*, i. a windy  
 tumor of spirits or va-  
 pours, as are  
 { 1 Timpanites,  
 { 2 Priapismus,  
 { 3 Hernia Ventosa, &c.

3 *Varicosus* is sometimes of  
 { 1 Spirite,  
 { 2 humours,  
 { 3 both spirite and humour.

Tumors in generall be three, i.

Now



Now of the severall branches that spring of the tumors aforesaid.

- 1 Phlegmon springeth these ten branches following, i.
- 1 Phygithlon, i. Emunctory tumors inflamed,
  - 2 Bubo, tumor of the groyne inflamed,
  - 3 Phyma, a hot puffi, as a Fungus,
  - 4 Fornuculus, a felon or whitflowe,
  - 5 Antrax, a Carbuncle,
  - 6 Gargareon, uvula inflamed,
  - 7 Paristhima, Tonsilla inflamed,
  - 8 Anurisma, an artery delated,
  - 9 Gangrena, an inflammation not mortified,
  - 10 Sphacelus, mortification confirmed.
- 2 Erysipelas, springeth these 5 branches following, i.
- 1 Herpes } 1 Miliaris, } pustles that eas.
  - 2 Excedence, }
  - 3 Formica, }
  - 2 Phlictenae, blisters,
  - 3 Epinyctides, blew pustles,
  - 4 Hydrea, pustles, i. night galls,
  - 5 Dracunculus, crimson veynes.
- 3 Oedema, whose branches are nine, as followeth, i.
- 1 Atheroma, a soft tumor of the head, &c. with matter like oatmeale or pap, without paine.
  - 2 Steatoma, with matter like grease, with hardnes, i. Napta,
  - 3 Meliceris, i. great softned, with gravelly hard matter,
  - 4 Hydrocele, Hernia aquosa, or humoralis,
  - 5 Ascites, a hot dropie,
  - 6 Leucophlegmata, a cold dropie,
  - 7 Chyradis, Scrophulus, the Kings evill,
  - 8 Bronchocele, i. Bocium, a great tumor about the throat,
  - 9 Hydrocephalea, a watry tumor in a childes head.
- 4 Scirrhus, whose branches are ten, as followeth, i.
- 1 Cancer, i. an unequall hard tumor, i. of 2 sorts, i. } 1 Occultus } 1 out } ulcera-
  - 2 Vlceratus } 2 an } tion,
  - 2 Elephantiasis lepra, i. an universall Cancer,
  - 3 Psora, dry scabs, itch, and is not lepra.
  - 4 Enchymoma, contusions, i. blacke and blew,
  - 5 Varices, swolne veynes,
  - 6 Sarcocoele, Hernia Carnosa, flesh growing to the testicle,
  - 7 Polypus, spungy flesh growing in the nose,
  - 8 Verruca, } 1 Acrochordonis, hangs by a threed,
  - warts, } 2 Myrmecia, broad, alow, sharpe, above,
  - 9 Cornua, } Corus and hard } 1 feet, } with labour.
  - 10 Calbo, } Callus on } 2 hands, }



5 Flatus as is before mentioned with many more.

From

6 Varico-  
sus, whose  
branches  
are four-  
teen, as

- 1 Vitilig, i. morpew,
- 2 Exanthemata, i. small poxe or meafels,
- 3 Parotides, tumors behind the eares,
- 4 Mentagra, i. scabs on the chin,
- 5 Entercole omentum, i. the carle
- 6 Epiloele, the testicle
- 7 Enteroepiloele, when both
- 8 Bubonoele, a tumor of the flanke,
- 9 Exomphalos, a tumor of the navell.
- 10 Arthritis, all gout,
- 11 Chiragra, hand gout,
- 12 Sciatica, huckel bone gout,
- 13 Genugra, knee gout,
- 14 Podagra, feet gout, &c.

fals down  
into Sero-  
rum,

E 3

of



## Of Wounds.

A wound is  
solution of  
unitie new,  
bloudy  
without  
matter or  
putrifica-  
tion, whose  
difference  
is generally  
taken of  
three  
things, i. of  
the

- 1 nature of the part hurt being either
- 1 simple
    - 1 soft in the
      - 1 flesh,
      - 2 fat, &c.
    - 2 hard, i. in
      - 1 bones,
      - 2 joynts, &c.
    - 3 meane, as
      - 1 veynes,
      - 2 arteries,
      - 3 tendons, &c.
  - 2 organicks the
    - 1 principals, i.
      - 1 braine,
      - 2 heart,
      - 3 liver,
      - 4 testicles,
    - 2 servants to these principals are
      - 1 veines,
      - 2 arteries,
      - 3 nerves,
      - 4 vessels spermaticke
    - 3 proper to themselves, as
      - 1 belly,
      - 2 kidneys,
      - 3 matrix, &c.
  - 3 the wound it selfe is eyther
    - 1 simple
      - without
        - 1 losse of substance,
        - 2 accident, (tination,
        - & healed by the first intentio, i. cōglu-
    - 2 compound
      - 1 with accidents, as
        - 1 lost substance,
        - 2 contusion,
        - 3 dolour,
        - 4 tumor,
        - 5 inflammation,
        - 6 convulsion, &c.
      - 2 requires intentions to cure it.
  - 3 differences are divers, some are
    - 1 great,
    - 2 little,
    - 3 easie to cure,
    - 4 dangerous,
    - 5 mortall, &c.
  - the utilities by the perfect knowledge of these above said things, we have foure speciall utilities, for thereof is taken the
    - 1 Prognostication,
    - 2 intentions curative,
    - 3 invention of fit medicine
    - 4 perfect manner of applying of medicines most fit.



# Of Ulcers.

An Ulcer is solution of unity, with matter differing in substance, and every Ulcer is eyther

1 simple without accidēts

2 compound, without accidēts

whose names and differences are taken of five things generally, either of the

1 disease being either

1 simple,  
2 compound.

2 cause being either

1 primitive,  
2 antecedent,  
3 conjunct,

3 kindes which are divers, as

1 plaine,  
2 hollow,  
3 fistulous,  
4 filthy,  
5 sanious,  
6 virulent,  
7 cancrus,  
8 corrosive,  
9 putrifactive, &c.

4 Sanies eyther

1 good,  
2 evill,

5 accidents as with

1 dolour,  
2 tumour,  
3 inflammation,  
4 induration,  
5 Callus,  
6 evill flesh,  
7 hard lippes,  
8 distemper,  
9 varices,  
10 wormes,  
11 bones corrupted, &c.



## Of Fractures.

Every Fracture of the bone is eyther

1 simple without any other malady, and are generally three, eyther it is

1 rift, that cleaveth the bone long wise,  
2 overthwart, broken short off,  
3 oblique, whose sharpe ends hurts the flesh, and causeth dolour, &c.

as with

1 a wound,  
2 contusion,  
3 gangrena,  
4 a mortifying tumor, &c.

2 compound, eyther with

2 accidents, as with

1 dolour,  
2 itch,  
3 inflammation,  
4 tumor,  
5 hard legature, &c.

1 hard to cure, are these in

1 old folkes because they be  
2 cholericke persons  
3 the ribs with  
4 joynts and heads of the bones,  
5 the scull, how little soever be dangerous,  
6 which  
7  
8 bones with much marrow.

Consider Fractures

2 easier and lesse dangerous to cure, are all simple fractures of the

1 ribs,  
2 middle of the bones of the  
3 yonger, soft, and moist persons.

1 head in 35  
2 thigh in 45  
3 legs } in 40  
1 the 3 arms }  
4 nose in 16  
5 ribbes  
6 jawes  
7 shoulder  
8 cannell } in 20  
9 hands  
10 feet

16 dayes,

(daies,  
11 hanch and point of the shoulders in forty  
2 al according to 1 bone, 2 age, 3 aire or re-  
the nature of the 4 gion, 4 time, constit. &c.



Of Dislocations.

Every dislocation is eyther

1 simple, and is either

1 perfect, i. an absolute Dislocation.

2 imperfect, i. a luxation not altogether out, i. either the

1 wrench is

2 ligaments, 3 tendons, 4 nerves,

1 forwards, 2 backwards, 3 side waies.

be over stretched or broken,

2 compound, and is either

1 perfect,

then is the bone displaced eyther with

2 imperfect

1 Dolour, 2 Tumour, 3 Wound, 4 Fracture, 5 Contusion, 6 Induration, &c.

To perform the above said three things the better, hee must know the perfect manner and exact waies to accomplish his intent, both in

1 things

2 a manual assistance

3 a stitching of wounds

4 a stitching or rolling

5 a stitching or rolling

6 a stitching or rolling

7 a stitching or rolling

8 a stitching or rolling

9 a stitching or rolling

10 a stitching or rolling

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100 a stitching or rolling



Now having briefly discoursed both of the Theoricke and practicke parts of Surgery, I will briefly touch some other needfull things for the Artist not onely to know, but also to be very expert in the use thereof.

1 separate  
things  
hurtfull.

1 safely, without hurt,  
2 speedily, not detracting time,  
3 easily, with little paine as may be.

4 Doing as you would bee done to  
in the like case.

The three  
operations  
of the Sur-  
gion afore-  
said, & to

2 joyne  
things divi-  
ded,  
3 reduce  
things dis-  
placed

in these o-  
perations,  
consider  
these fixe  
things, & to  
worke

5 for competent reward, and not  
onely for lucre, ungodly.

6 not warranting the cure, but flye  
uncurable things as much as may  
be; promise no more than art  
may performe, and performe  
that faithfully.

To perform these abovesaid  
three things the better, hee  
must know the perfect man-  
ner and exact waies to ac-  
complish his intent, both in

1 things { 1 medicinall,  
2 manuall as follow.  
2 stitching of wounds,  
3 fit ligature or rollings.  
4 making of { 1 tents,  
2 splints,  
3 stupes,  
4 bolsters, &c.

*Instruments*



Instru-  
ments and  
meanes in  
generall  
which be in  
common  
use to work  
by manuall  
operation  
to accom-  
plish this  
great work  
in Surgery,  
are 11. as

- |   |  |                                 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 stitches are gene-<br>rally three, as                                       | 1 conglutinate, or<br>incarnative<br>2 compressive,<br>3 reservative.  | are five in particu-<br>lar.    |
| 2 Tents, whose sundry sorts are eight.  |  |                                 |
| 3 Bolsters, whose sundry sorts are sixe.                                      |  |                                 |
| 4 ligatures be<br>three sorts, i.   | 1 conglutinate or incarnative,<br>2 expulsive,<br>3 retentive.   |                                 |
| 5 bleeding artificiall<br>be generally foure, as                              | 1 Phlebotomy to open a veine,<br>2 Arteriatica to open an artery,<br>3 Ventose with scarification,<br>4 Sanlugium or horseleaches applied.   |                                 |
| 6 Cetons,   | 1 active by fire,  |                                 |
| 7 Cantheries are two, i.  | 2 potentiall by burning medicines.   |                                 |
| 8 Bathes are generally two, i.  | 1 naturall,<br>2 artificiall.  |                                 |
| 9 Frications are three sorts, i.  | 1 soft,<br>2 hard,<br>3 meane.   |                                 |
| 10 Sweats are gene-<br>rally of two sorts, i.                                 | 1 naturall,<br>2 artificiall.  |                                 |
| 11 To doe<br>all the ope-<br>rations<br>with all its<br>instru-<br>ments, the | 1 Anodines,<br>2 Repellentives,<br>3 Anesthetics,<br>4 Resolutives,<br>5 Mollificatives,<br>6 Suppuratives,<br>7 Mundificatives,<br>8 Incarnatives,<br>9 Conglutinatives,<br>10 Corosives,<br>11 Cicatrizatives. |                                 |
| 2 manuals, un-<br>der which is<br>comprehen-<br>ded the use of<br>his         | 1 Instruments in generall, f. A.<br>handy<br>work, i. to<br>1 reduce<br>2 separate things hurtfull,<br>3 joyne things divided,<br>4 use frications, &c.  | 1 fractures,<br>2 dislocations. |



Now to begin with stitches, tents, bolsters, &c. and so to proceed in order as they are before mentioned, a briefe touch of them all as followeth.

Stitches in  
generall are  
of three  
sorts, so na-  
med by  
their effects,  
as

1 Conglu-  
tinative, and  
is of five  
sorts, i. the

- 1 first, ordinary in wounds, thus,
- 2 secondly, with the Needle left in the place, as in stitching the hares horne lippe, &c. with the threed wound about the needle, thus,
- 3 thirdly, with quilts or leather, &c.
- 4 fourthly with hookes,
- 5 fifthly, the dry stitch.

2 compressive is } 1 that stitch which Skinners use,  
2 used to } 1 stop great fluxe of bloud,  
2 wounds of the } 1 guts,  
2 panicles, &c.

3 Reservative, i. } 1 as other stitching, but not drawne so  
straight together as the other.  
2 good in wounds, } 1 rend,  
3 ruptured, &c.

Allo there bee other stitchings wherein I referre you to the beholding of the cunning doer of them, with many of the abovesaid allo.

consider in stitches these three things, i. the } 1 Divers sorts of them,  
2 Divers manner of their doing,  
3 utility which is } 1 unite,  
eyther to } 2 retaine.



*of tents, when, how, and to what end they are used, Whereof they are made, and of their divers formes.*

- 1 serve to  
eight sun-  
dry uses,  
to  
wounds,
- 1 Deep, to enlarge and mundifie,  
2 needfull to keepe open,  
3 with filthy matter, altered by the ayre, &c.  
4 contused,  
5 bitten,  
6 rend,  
7 venemous,  
8 fores where the bone must be handled,  
9 fistulaes,  
10 & 10 fores that must be kept open.
- 1 soft old linnen cloth,  
2 tow, cotton, flaxe, wooll, &c.  
3 gold,  
4 silver, } hollow,  
5 lead, }  
6 sponge,  
7 eldern pith,  
8 gention roots, &c.
- 2 are made,  
some of
- 1 some are  
2 are of di-  
vers forms,
- 1 long,  
2 short,  
3 bigge,  
4 little,  
5 hollow,  
6 massive,
- as need requireth.
- 2 all are taper wixt, the better to enter in.
- 4 are applied sometimes
- 1 dry,  
2 dipt in
- 1 unguents,  
2 waters,  
3 powders, &c.
- consider of tents  
generally these  
four things, i.  
their
- 1 substance whereof they are made,  
2 formes,  
3 manner of application,  
4 sundry uses as above said, being eight.



*Of Bolsters or Plumatiales.*

made eyther of {  
 1 flaxe or tow,  
 2 cotton,  
 3 wooll,  
 4 fine linnen { 1 cloth,  
 2 ragges,  
 5 sponge.

**Bolsters  
they are**

2 for the most part of fixe  
 sorts, which take their  
 names of their uses, as  
 bolsters,  
 { 1 retentive to stop bloud,  
 2 conglutinative, or  
 incarnative,  
 3 expulsive,  
 4 restrictive,  
 5 confortative,  
 6 conservative.

3 applied, some, { 1 wet,  
 2 dry.

4 some to { 1 compress the member divided,  
 2 nourish } naturall heat,  
 3 conserve }  
 4 keepe the member from paine of rolling, &c.

**Consider in bolsters these  
 foure things, & their**

{ 1 substance,  
 2 fixe sorts,  
 3 manner of application,  
 4 sundry utilities.



*Of Ligatures or Roulings.*

1 Conglutinative or 1 greene wounds,  
Incarnative, used in 2 fractures, &c.

2 Expulsive used in hollow { 1 Apostomes,  
2 Wounds,  
3 Old ulcers,  
4 Fistulaes, &c.

Lygatures  
or Roulings  
are of three  
sorts, 1.

3 Retentive, being common, used onely to keepe on medi-  
cines, being applyed, &c.

1 substance { 1 woollen,  
2 linnen, &c.

herein consider  
fixe things, 1  
the

2 length,  
3 breadth,

4 sort which is best for your purpose,

5 manner of doing it,  
6 utilities, &c.



*Of bleeding, and the manner thereof in generall.*

- 1 nature, as by { 1 Menstrua,  
2 Hemoroyds.
- 2 Art, done either by { 1 Phlebotomy, i. opening a veine,  
2 Arteriatomia, i. opening an artery,  
3 Ventose, with scarification,  
4 Leaches or bloud-suckers applyed.

- 3 Accident, as by eruption by { 1 nose bleeding,  
2 vomit, } of bloud.  
3 spitting, }  
4 Dissenterie, or bloody fluxe,  
5 pissing of bloud,  
6 Varices,  
7 Anurisma, or ruption of an arterie,  
8 Erosion in ulcers, &c.  
9 Wounds,  
10 Divers other casuall meanes.

Bloud is  
evacuated  
generally  
three waies,  
i. either by

Note that  
we bleed  
eyther by

- 1 Evacuation, i. to bleed abundantly,
- 2 Eventation, when humours boyle and bubble in the veynes by evill quality, and done by little at once to vent the vapours.
- 3 Revulsion, to divert or plucke backe, or opposite the humour to the opposite part in full bodies, &c.
- 4 Derivation, derive the matter from one part to another, flowing before it bee fully settled or congealed, as in Plurisie, &c.



*Of Phlebotomy, with divers observations to it belonging, it is an  
artificiall incision of veynes.*

The Artist  
that must be  
admitted to  
let blood,  
must

- |          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
| 1        | 1 sharpe sighted,  | 1 launcets,   |
| 2        | 2 steady, strong, and nim-<br>ble handed,  | 1 good } 2 flames, &c.  |
| 3        | 3 much used to this ope-<br>ration,  | 3 ligatures.  |
| 4        | 4 furnished with things<br>necessary, as   | 2 bands,<br>3 cotton, & lint,<br>4 bolsters,<br>5 restrictives to stop blood,<br>&c.  |
| 5        | 5 number of veines   | 1 head 15   |
| 2 know   | usually opened,  | 2 armes 6   |
| perfect- | which are thirty   | 3 hands 6   |
| ly the   | nine, i. in the  | 4 fundament 4   |
| 6        | 6 true place of the veynes, that he mistake not.   | 5 legs 8  |
| 7        | 7 right way to<br>open them,<br>which differ<br>according to<br>the                                      | 1 place, } 1 little,<br>2 veynes, } 2 great,<br>either } 3 deep or aparent.<br>3 blood, } 1 thinne,<br>eyther } 2 grosse.   |
| 8        | 8 manner how<br>to doe it, i.  | 1 first, }<br>2 secondly, } to make } 1 frication,<br>3 thirdly, the vein being found, stirre } 2 ligature,<br>it with your thumb or finger, that it<br>slip not, then open it, s. A.<br>4 fourthly, after } 1 remove your ligature,<br>the eva- } 2 close with wound,<br>cuation, } 3 apply your lint & bolst.<br>4 then binde it up, s. Ar. |
| 9        | 9 never let blood without the coun-<br>sell of the learned Physitian, and doe<br>it as he appointeth, i. | 1 open the right veine,<br>2 draw the just quantity<br>of blood, if possible.   |
| 10       | 10 observe these three orders<br>very diligently, what is to be<br>done,                                 | 1 before,<br>2 at the present time of } blec-<br>3 after } ding.  |



*Of him that giveth counsell to let blood.*

The Artift  
that giveth  
counsell to  
let blood,  
must confi-  
der that it is  
done with  
an intent

- 1 generally eyther to  
2 particularly eyther to
- 1 preserve health,  
2 remove diseases,  
3 Evacuate,  
4 Draw out,  
5 Restraine,  
6 Alter,  
7 Disburthen nature,

in which hee must consider  
in all persons, these eight  
things following, i. as

I Age



The

- 1 Age, if to { 1 preserve, doe { 1 children before fourteen } yeares old,  
                   { it not to        { 2 old folks after seventy }  
                   { 2 remove diseases, doe it to all ages, f. A.
- 2 Strength, if { 1 strong, bleed largely,  
                   { 2 weake, bleed more sparingly.
- 3 Habitude if { 1 good, with great veines, bleed largely,  
                   { 2 ill, bleed lesse.
- 4 Country, if { 1 hot,        } bleed the { 1 more,  
                   { 2 cold,        }                { 2 lesse.
- 5 time, if to { 1 preserve, doe it in the Spring, chiefly in the morning,  
                   { 2 cure sicknesse, doe it at all times when need is, f. A.
- 6 Custome, be- { 1 prevent some disease,  
   ing done ei- { 2 avoyd excrements that { 1 menstua,  
   ther to        { hinder health, as        { 2 Hemoroyds, &c.
- 7 Signes and rules { 1 observed,  
   of astronomy, are { 2 omitted chiefly of the most learned,  
   of some            { 3 nay, of all in extremity neglected.
- 8 orders to be observed are { 1 before,  
   generally three, as how to { 2 at the present time, } bleeding, followeth  
   use the Patient,            { 3 after



*What to doe before bleeding.*

1 first, who may { 1 bleed,  
2 not bleed.

2 why we bleed, it is for { 1 preserve health, & prevent sicknes  
two causes, either to { 2 cure diseases.

3 foure waies { 1 evacuation, { 1 much,  
to bleed, it is { 2 eventation, { 2 little,  
done eyther { 3 revultion, { 3 and draw backe,  
byl { 4 derivation, { 4 neere hand.

4 foure things { 1 cruditie in the { 1 stomacke,  
put backe bleed- { 2 veynes.  
ing for a time, { 2 Compaction of filthy humours, hurtfull in  
till they be { any part,  
remedied, { 3 Costivenesse with dried excrements,  
4 weakenesse of the mouth of the stomacke.

Before  
bleeding,  
consider ge-  
nerally  
these eight  
things, i.

5 that Egestion be voyded before bleeding.

6 The strength { 1 of the party, either { 1 strong,  
{ 2 weak.  
{ 2 to consider thereby the quantity fit to draw.

7 The veynes { 1 appeare not, how to helpe it,  
if it { 2 be small, bleed after meat, s. A.

8 Also have all needfull things for your use, ready in place be-  
fore you begin.

*What*



*What is required at the present time of bleeding, there is required in the Artift and Patient, generally two things.*

- At the present time of bleeding, there is required in the
- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 Artift in<br>generall,<br>these fixe<br>things, 1. to | 1 have cleare<br>and perfect<br>2 prepare the<br>member,               | 1 fight, 2 1 day,<br>2 light either by 2 candle,<br>1 first, by friction,<br>2 secondly, by ligature,<br>3 thirdly, to stay the veyne that it<br>flap not,<br>4 fourthly, to open it, L. A. |
|   | 3 consider which is the<br>best way of the three<br>to open it, eyther | 1 long wise,<br>2 overthwart,<br>3 oblique.   |
|   | 4 know   | 4 when to make<br>the orifice, 1 large,<br>or<br>2 small.   |
|   | 5 6 how<br>to  | 5 govern the<br>patient<br>6 redresse a-<br>ny accidents. in time of<br>bleeding.   |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2 Patient in gene-<br>rall, these three<br>things, as | 1 quietnesse both of<br>2 willing obedience,<br>3 bold and stout of courage, voyd of feare.<br>1 body,<br>and<br>2 minde. |
|---|---|



*After bleeding.*

1 remove the ligature.

2 close the wound, and binde it up, f. A.

3 place the member fittest from bleeding, &c.

After bleeding there is required in the

1 Artist these five things, i. to

4 Instruct the Patient how to governe himselfe in

1 Dyet,  
2 Exercise,  
3 Sleepe,  
4 Venus acts, &c.

5 discerne and judge of the blood, what and how it is by the

1 colour,  
2 substance,  
3 contents,  
4 taste, &c.

2 Patient diligently to obey, and not to omit the precepts of the cunning Artist, lest hee repent his folly too late, saying had I wist.



*Of Arteriotomia or opening of an Arterie.*

- 1** on the temples,

**2** behind the eares

**1** manner of opening is

**2** utilities are for

**whole**
- This is an artificiall opening of the artery, used chiefly but in two places, i.
- 1** first, shave the place,

**2** secondly, rub the place with a napkin, &c.

**3** thirdly, make small incision,

**4** fourthly, having drawne sufficient, stop it.

**5** apply { **1** a plaister of Masticke, either { **2** halfe a Beane slit in two

**6** then binde it fast.

**7** some { **1** the artery, cut { **2** not the artery } through

**1** great fluxe of { **1** eyes, Catars to the { **2** breast, &c.

**2** sicknesse of the head { **1** hot flux inveterate, caused of { **2** vaporous spirits contained in those arteries.

**3** long dolour of the sides.

**4** all dolours that proceed of a hot pituitous substance.

**5** swimming } of the head,

**6** giddinesse }

**7** long fluxion of the eyes.



## Of Ventosing or Baring.

1 scari-  
fication,

in these  
consider  
these eight  
things, i.

Venrofes  
are applyed  
in two  
sorts, either  
with

2 out  
scarifica-  
tion,

Of the diffe-  
rences be-  
tweene

1 Phlebotomy draweth  
bloud deeper than

2 Ventoses purge  
more the

3 Leaches or bloud-suckers draw deeper then  
Ventoses.

1 what it is,

2 for what intent you doe it.

3 which sort is best to use for your pur-  
pose, either with scarification or  
without.

5 what places are fittest to apply them,  
both generall and particular.

6

7

8

requisite

6 before the application,

7 the manner how to apply  
them,

8 after the application.

1 boxing,

2 bloudsuckers.

1 thin bloud than the thicke,

2 utter parts than the inner  
parts.



we apply Ventoses with

1 scarification,

1 to the

- 1 necke behinde neere the head, for diseases of the  
 2 mids of the shoulders in  
 3 sides of the necke and chin, in defects of the  
 4 shoulders for the  
 5 reines, for apoplexies of the  
 6 armes  
 7 *Os sacrum* for  
 8 thighs,  
 9 legges,  
 10 ancles,
- 1 face, 2 head,  
 3 eyes, 4 palsie, &c.  
 1 coughes,  
 2 difficulty of breath.  
 1 mouth, 2 gummes,  
 3 teeth, &c.  
 1 breast, 2 shoulders,  
 3 plurisie, &c.  
 1 reines,  
 2 liver, &c.  
 1 pained  
 2 used in  
 1 stead of bloud-letting,  
 2 yong and old.  
 1 fistulaes,  
 2 Hemoroydes.  
 1 strangurie  
 2 ache of  
 the  
 1 matrixe,  
 2 reines,  
 3 bladder, &c.  
 1 somewhat painefull  
 2 done either to  
 1 divert  
 2 evacuate

2 out scarification to the

- 1 mould of the head to  
 2 Hypoconders to divert bleeding at the nose: if the right nostrill bleed, apply it on the liver, if the left, on the spleene, so in all other parts: *Galen*.  
 3 beginning of the nerves in the poule for Palsie.  
 4 parts under the Paps to divert  
 5 ribbes to reduce them.  
 6 Navell for the  
 7 Flankes, for ventositie of the spleene.  
 8 Vritories to draw downe the stone and gravell into the bladder.  
 9 Eares  
 10 orifice of ulcers  
 11 tumors to draw matter that lyeth deep to the utter parts, &c.  
 12 necke in squinsie, &c.  
 13 biting of venemous
- 1 stay rheumes,  
 2 draw up the uvula.  
 1 menstua,  
 2 livers ventositie:  
 1 matrixe falne, 2 winde collicke,  
 3 dolour after purgation.  
 1 a thing contained therein,  
 2 venim or poyson,  
 3 matter, &c.  
 1 beasts,  
 2 wormes, &c.

H

Things



*Things to be considered before you apply Ventoses.*

1 the time of the } 1 Moone, } 1 in the full,  
 } doe it } 2 not in the wane,  
 } 2 day is best about 2 or 3 after noone,  
 } 3 being of the glasses, &c. on the place is halfe an  
 } houre.

2 in plethoric bodies doe it with scarification:

Before you  
 apply them,  
 consider  
 these fixe  
 things, i.

3 if the } 1 thick, } 1 scarifie the deeper,  
 } bloud be } 2 and grosse, foment the place with hot  
 } } water, and rubbe it well with a hot  
 } } cloath.  
 } 2 thin, } 1 scarifie lightly,  
 } } 2 rub the place with the hand first.

4 If you will scarifie, then apply first, ever a dry Ventose, and then scarifie, and then set on the Ventose againe, f. A.

5 Rub well the place first all about with your hand very well to disperse the bloud and humours, before you apply your Ventose.

6 Apply your Ventose an houre or two after the bath, and never in the bath.



*The manner of applying Ventoses.*

1 Horne, &c. to sucke, prepare the place, and apply them without scarification, then sucke them with your mouth.

2 Glasse, &c. put waxe or some sticking plaister within, in the bottome, then put in your tow that it sticke fast to it, then fire the tow with a candle, and clap the mouth of the glasse close on the place, s. A.

If they be  
of

1 draw sufficient,

2 remove them often if need be, and new scarifie it, and wipe it dry, and then apply it againe.

3 if it bleed not well after the first scarification, then rub the place with the mouth of the glasse, or thryp it with your naile, and garle it anew, and set on the glasse againe.

3 any  
fort,

4 Let it remaine a reasonable time to draw out sufficient, if not at one time, reiterate it two or three times, and ever scarifie it new.

If winde or evill bloud, grosse and thicke doe it, after that dry the place scarified with a soft cloath, and then anoynt the place after the use of the Ventose with oyle of Roses, fresh Butter, &c.



*After the ventosing is finished.*

After ven-  
tosing, con-  
sider these  
four things,

- 1 dry the place eyther with a soft { 1 cloath,  
2 sponge.
- 2 next, anoynt the place eyther with { 1 oyle of roses,  
2 fresh butter, &c.
- 3 he may sleepe within an houre after it.
- 4 if done with scarification, governe them as thole let blood.

Ventoses

- 1 must not be { 1 womens breasts }  
set on { 2 other soft places } lest they enter too deepe.
- 2 if they will sticke fast being applyed, foment the place.
- 3 must not be kept { 1 about the principall parts or members,  
on long, chiefly { 2 behinde the { 1 necke,  
2 shoulders,  
on the right Hypoconder, &c.

of



In the use of these consider

I make  
good choice  
of your  
wormes,  
some be

1 good,  
and are

2 ma-  
ligne or  
vene-  
mous, i.

2 these are  
used where  
ventoses  
cannot, as  
on the

3 Diseases  
wherein  
they are  
most u-  
sed, i.

4 how to  
apply  
them

5 how  
to

6 being fallen, if he bleed  
too much, apply either

- 1 found in } 1 cleare waters,  
2 ponds with sandy ground or gravell.
- 2 with little heads and small bodies,
- 3 round red bellied,
- 4 rayed on the backe like threeds of gold,
- 5 kept a day or two in } 1 cleanse them,  
cleane water to } 2 draw the better.
- 6 by some kept a yeare in a glasse, and change the  
water once in 10 daies, with crums of bread.
- 1 bred in filthy pooles with carrion, &c.
- 2 with great heads,
- 3 greenish colour with blew raies on the backe,  
with blacke bodies.
- these cause } 1 tumors venemous,  
2 inflammations,
- 4 } 3 ulcers.
- 5 Messalinus dyed by putting one on his knee.
- 6 legges, } 10 old ulcers,
- 7 fundament, } 11 apost.
- 8 matrix mouth } 12 emunctory,
- 9 parts empty } 13 places bare of flesh.  
of flesh,
- 1 morphew,
- 2 ring wormes,
- 3 great itch in any part, its fitter then scarification,
- 4 set to the hemeroyds, they evacuate from all the members,  
and excellent for melancholy.
- 1 first, let the place be very cleane, else they will not bite,
- 2 then rub the part till it waxe red,
- 3 then apply them, hold it neere the head with a cloth, then  
pricke the place that it bleed, or put a drop of blood on the  
place, and then put the head of the Leach to it.
- 1 make him } 1 much } 1 cut off his tayle, (gers,  
draw } 2 little, leave him whole, and being full, will fall
- 2 remove him, put } 1 salt, 2 vineger, (of himselfe,  
on his head either } 3 finders or ashes, separate him with a  
hayre.
- 1 lynt, 2 brent cloath,
- 3 a cloth wet in cold water and vineger,
- 4 Hylop stamp, &c.

*Of Cetons and the use of them, &c.*

Cetons, in  
it consider  
in generall  
fixe things,  
i.

- 1 Quid, it is usually a little cord eyther of
  - 1 hayre,
  - 2 threed,
  - 3 filke,
  - 4 cloath,
  - 5 woollen yarne, &c.
- 2 the intent why we use them is eyther to
  - 1 divert fluxes,
  - 2 draw out humours, &c.
- 3 manner of applying is
  - 1 with fit Instruments,
  - 2 eyther with
    - 1 fire much used in old time,
    - 2 out fire, now most in use.
- 4 the places commonly of their application, are generally foure, i. the
  - 1 neck be-  
hinde, be-  
tween the  
first and  
second  
vertibers  
to divert  
& draw
  - 1 fluxi-  
on,
  - 2 cat-  
tars,
  - &c.
  - from  
the
  - 3 rheums that fal from  
the head to the
  - 1 head,
  - 2 eyes,
  - 3 gummes,
  - 4 jawes,
  - 5 loynes,
  - 6 backe,
  - 7 hanches,
  - 8 joynts,
  - 1 stomacke,
  - 2 lungs, &c.
- 2 Navell swolne with watry humours, &c.
- 3 cods or scro-  
tum for
  - 1 watry humours,
  - 2 Hernia aquosa, &c.
- 4 wounds
  - 1 through the
  - 2 the better to purge the matter.
  - 1 legges,
  - 2 thighe,
  - 3 armes, &c.
- 5 the utili-  
ties are to
  - 1 revell or turne a fluxe to the contrary part,
  - 2 derive or draw from the place conjunct,
  - 3 evacuate,
  - 4 intercept, prevent or stop a fluxe, that it fall not to a place to hurt.
- 6 the order to governe him after it is done, i.
  - 1 first dresse it presently with a digestive two or three daies, and so proceed, f. A. to other intentiōs,
  - 2 secondly, put in a new Ceton when need is,
  - 3 thirdly, after the Ceton is taken away, purge the Patient, and so doe before you apply any.

Of



*Of Cauteries in generall with their use, &c.*

Cauteries  
in generall  
are of two  
forts, i.

1 Actuell  
done by  
metallin in-  
struments,

2 Potentiall  
done by  
burning  
medicines  
applied,

in the  
apply-  
ing of  
which,  
consider  
general-  
ly three  
things, i.  
what to  
doe

1 before, in which consider

2 at the time present, i. to

3 after it is done, con-  
sider how to

- 1 the differences,
- 2 which sort is best for your pur-  
pose,
- 3 their effects,
- 4 how they further your intent,
- 5 who is fit thereto.

- the
- 6 complexion of the body,
  - 7 nature of the part,
  - 8 disease, and how it may be-  
nefit,
  - 9 time of application,
  - 10 places usuall thereto.

- 1 to comfort the Patient with  
good words,
- 2 know how to apply the cauteries
- 3 prepare the place, f. A.
- 4 to be carefull in doing it, and doe  
it with good consideration,
- 5 doe it boldly and effectually, not  
regarding the clamour or cry of  
the Patient, but doe what must  
be done, yet be not butcherly,
- 6 binde him fast if need be.

1 Dresse the place,

2 continue the issue, and how  
long,

3 remove the accidents, and  
what they bee that usuall  
happeneth thereby.

## Of the actual Cantheries.

- 1 it is very profitable in many diseases.
- 2 its made { 1 either { 1 gold, 2 silver, 3 iron,  
of { 4 Steele, 5 lead, &c.  
2 in divers formes, as the worke and place requires.
- 3 places to apply them are divers, i. { 1 to the { 1 at the end of the sagittal suture,  
coronal { 2 for { 1 megrim,  
suture { 2 other paines of the head,  
3 to draw grosse vapours from the braine,  
4 Epilepsia to breath out venemous vapours at the part.
- 2 as cause { 1 revell,  
is to { 2 derive,  
3 intercept,  
4 evacuate.
- 1 without venemous quality, more { 1 healthful, 2 sodainly done  
2 enemy { 1 venime,  
to all { 2 corruption,  
3 free from causing any accident,  
4 to preserve the part from putrifaction,  
5 wonderfull to consume a maligne quality hid in the body or member, applyed to the place grieved  
6 excel- { 6 correct a cold weake distemper,  
lent to { 7 consume & dry superfluous moisture,  
1 tooth aeh,  
2 eares payned,  
3 squinsie, { 1 almonds,  
4 inflammation of the { 2 columella,  
5 rheums { 9 sciatica,  
6 polipus { 10 gangrens,  
7 agilops { 11 great fluxe of bloud,  
8 ulcers { 12 mortification,  
corosive { 13 carbuncles { ma-  
maling { 14 bubons { ligne  
all these fol- { 15 corrupt bones to sep.  
lowing in { 16 venimous bitings, &c
- 8 good in
- 5 after removing of them, apply a fit digestive to remove the asker, and then use other things, s. A.

In actual cauteries consider these five things in generall, i.

4 the utilities it is



The Potentiall Cauterie is

1 Medicines

which by extreme heat doe burne the part like fire,

2 of these be divers kinds both

- 1 simple,
- 2 compound,
- 3 naturall,
- 4 artificiall.

2 Carefully to be considered, the nature & temperature of the

1 person

that its ap-  
plied to, if

- 1 strong and rude, use strong
- 2 delicate } and tender use
- 3 lean } weaker
- 4 nervous,
- 5 tendons,

medicines.

2 places

6 to the

heads of Muscles,

1 Veines,

2 Arteries.

body repleat, then first bleed,  
purge, &c.

1 chiefly to the

- 1 Head,
- 2 Armes,
- 3 Legs, &c.

1 oftenest to the forehead  
where the sagital and co-  
sonal sinues meet, it  
must penetrate to the  
bone, good for

Flux of the Eyes,

Megrum,  
Head-ach,  
Epilence,  
Difficult breathing,  
Ophthalmia,  
Redface,  
Tooth-  
ach.

Eares  
Squinsie,  
Unula,

falne.

Almons,

2 To the

head in 4

places, the

first

is either

2 also

3 behind

4 above

the eares on each side of the head.

3 at the end of the Suture

Lamdoyd,

nor on the Muscle Crato-

phir, to be sure hold your finger on the place,

and cause

him to open and shut his mouth,

to and fro, so may you

perceive the Muscles end,

1 betweene the first and second vertiber,

2 for

3 catters

4 distillations

1 inveterate flux of the eyes,

2 to stop them from

falling to the breast:

1 Veins,

2 but touch them not.

3 Arteries,

1 outside betweene the two bones,

2 inside neere the Veines,

1 of the body to issue our matter contained

2 as in

3 vehement dolour,

4 humeurs maligne,

5 vaporous fumes.

4 Emunctories

1 to expell

2 vapours,

3 humours.

4 doe it before perfit suppuration



Baths are either universall or particularly used and are generally of two sorts, i.

1 Natural

2 Artificial

in the use of which consider generally five things i. their

1 Qualities either

1 hot,

2 cold.

1 bind.

2 loose.

3 open the pores.

4 restrain.

5 make thin.

6 heat.

7 coole.

8 dry.

9 moisten.

10 cleanse.

11 evacuate.

12 resolve.

13 appease dolour, &c.

2 Effects as to

3 Utilities,

as to

1 preserve health.

2 cure diseases.

1 Preparation of the body before,

2 Man-

1 of bathing.

2 to 1 cloeth the pores

hot 2 stops excrements.

3 heats the blood.

1 to bathe 1 in the morning is either fasting.

2 at 4. after-noon.

2 stay- 1 in 1 day halfe an

it the 2 next one

houre or two.

2 ing into long hurts.

1 immo- 1 dryeth 2 the

derately 2 weakens 3 body

2 goe not in with a full sto-

mack it hurts much.

3 also not to dry the head

well after a Bath doth very

much hurt.

4 Order, i. the

3 Time

5 Hurts being ill used, i.

of



# Of Frications or Frictions.

39

Frictions in it consider these six things, i. their

- 1 Definition, it is a rubbing or friction of the vtter parts of the body, or part either
  - 1 generall on all the body.
  - 2 a particular part as
    - 1 Head,
    - 2 Arme,
    - 3 Legge, &c.
- 2 Kinds are three, i.
  - 1 hard.
  - 2 soft.
  - 3 mean.
- 3 Times
  - 1 it may be done at all times, chiefly in the mornings.
  - 2 are either
    - 1 long.
    - 2 short.
    - 3 mean.
- 4 Effects it
  - 1 hard and
    - 1 long
      - 1 fasteneth, constraineth, makes the flesh hard.
      - 2 extenuateth, dissolves, makes revulsion,
    - 2 short
      - 1 makes the skin red for a time.
      - 2 leaveth the flesh moist, and very little hard.
    - 3 mean, increaseth and filleth with flesh, but hard.
  - 2 soft and
    - 1 long
      - 1 evaporateth and breatheth out.
      - 2 diminisheth the flesh.
      - 3 openeth the pores of the skin.
      - 4 leaveth the flesh soft and moistnerh.
    - 2 short makes little alteration.
    - 3 mean
      - 1 makes thick
      - 2 agments and filleth with flesh, yet
  - 3 mean and
    - 1 long diminisheth and leaveth the flesh neither
      - 1 hard.
      - 2 soft.
    - 2 short
      - 1 warmeth a little.
      - 2 leaveth the flesh in a mean.
    - 3 bring so in
      - 1 quality
      - 2 quantity
- 5 māner of doing it
  - 1 either with a
    - 1 warme hand,
    - 2 sponge.
    - 3 course linnen cloth warme, &c.
  - 2 in this order
    - 1 soft and easie till the place become red.
    - 2 begin below and so ascend upwards.
  - 1 disper- feth
    - 1 humours.
    - 2 spirits.
    - 3 excrements.
  - 2 warmeth and exciteth naturall heat.
  - 3 looseth and openeth the pores of the skin.
- 6 utili- ties it
  - 4 mollifieth or hardneth, used accordingly.
  - 5 diverts Fluxes, Rheumes, &c.
  - 6 canseth free passage of blood and humours in the fleshy parts.
  - 7 prevents or removeth
    - 1 Scabs.
    - 2 Itch.
    - 3 Tumours.
    - 4 Cramps.
    - 5 Cold.
    - 6 Dolour of divers parts.
    - 7 Diseases.



*All the Applicative Medicines which the Chyrurgion useth, their operations are generally but eleven as followeth.*

These are those eleven as

- 1 Anodines to appease paine are of three sorts done either by
  - 1 Attractives,
  - 2 Evacuatives,
  - 3 Narcotticks.
- 2 Repercussives be three sorts done either with things either by
  - 1 cold and moist,
  - 2 cold and dry,
  - 3 hot and astringent to corroborate.
- 3 Resolutives are of two sorts,
  - 1 Rarificatives,
  - 2 Disgestives.
- 4 Mollicatives done by strong heat and little
  - 1 Drynesse,
  - 2 Moisture.
- 5 Attractives three sorts done either
  - 1 elementall quality, i. heat and thin substance,
  - 2 hidden propertie as Purges worke,
  - 3 accident.
- 6 Suppuratives, i. two sorts done by
  - 1 things hot and moist,
  - 2 accident.
- 7 Mundificatives they
  - 1 separate
  - 2 draw
  - 3 scoure
 out excrements by hidden property
- 8 Incarnatives scowre and dry moderately to increase flesh.
- 9 Conglutinatives be
  - 1 dryer
  - 2 lesse dry
 then
  - 1 Incarnatives.
  - 2 Cicatrizatives.
- 10 Cicatrizatives be hot and astringent, some
  - 1 proper by nature.
  - 2 Artificiall.
- 11 Corosives are of three sorts,
  - 1 Vescicatories,
  - 2 Causticks or ruptories.
  - 3 Corosives.

More of all these shall follow in order to shew more at large particularly.



These be generally of two sorts, i.

1 Proper and are

all that contrary  
the cause of pain,  
which is either

1 distem-  
per of

1 heat, } for heat or cold cause sharpe  
2 cold, } paines, & cause sodain change  
3 dry do cause mean paines.  
4 moist cause little dolour.

2 solution of unitie.

2 all  
that

1 open,  
2 purge,  
3 rarifie,  
disburthen nature

4 digest,  
5 attenuate,  
6 evacuate,

of mat-  
ter ei-  
ther

thick,  
viscous,  
windy,

vaporous,  
sharpe,  
cold, &c.

3 done so that it exceed not above  
one degree of temperature, of the  
distemper that causeth the pain in  
either

1 heat,  
2 cold,  
3 drith,  
4 moisture,

doe all S.A.

4 used

1 first to contrary the disease,  
2 in paines that be not very stubborne or  
rebellious, to resist either in

1 inflammation,  
2 fluxion,  
3 tumour, &c.

1 Narcotticks, stupifactive, & to astonish the sence of the part.  
2 Seldome used before purging in weak parts, or in more noble part.  
3 Most commonly cold in the fourth degree.

4 Such

1 as stop the passages of the Animall spirit from the part,  
and so deprive the sence thereof,  
2 as neither re- } 1 cause } doe stupifie and benumme the  
moves the } 2 paine } part.

5 Done by acci-  
dent, as by

1 hard legature.  
2 compression.

6 Vsed in bit-  
ter paines,

1 that resist all other Medicines,  
2 sometimes first, lest the patient perish.

7 Seldome  
used

1 without addition of  
2 without those corre-  
ctives for feare lest they

1 Castorium. 2 Mirrh.  
3 Saffron, &c.  
1 extinguish the naturall heat  
2 mortification. (&c.  
2 cause } 2 blacknes of the part

Herein  
confi-  
der the

1 cause of pain  
2 paine it selfe  
3 part pained

also consider  
some Medi-  
cines remove

the  
cause,  
paine and not the cause.  
nei- } 1 cause }  
ther } 2 paine } but stupifie.

Note intolerable  
paines by

1 inflam-  
mation  
2 gāgrena

are soo-  
ner mi-  
tigated by

1 bleeding,  
2 purging (part)  
3 scarifying the

then } 1 Anodines  
2 Narcot-  
ticks.

Dolor fit medicina doloris.



## Of Repercussives.

Repercussives be generally of 2 sorts either by

1 warty, cold and moist without any astuction, and

Nature being of two sorts, either

2 Earthy and astringent of which some be

Simple

Compound

3 Accident without quality as

1 therefore weak

2 Do expell and drive back by cold, &c.

1 cold

1 and of earthy parts,

2 be truly Repercussives,

1 and more efficacious mixt with

2 Vinegar in cold grosse matter.

3 Hot and corroborative and keepe backe Fluxes.

1 legiture,

2 compression,

3 rolling,

4 revulsion, by

5 ventoses, &c.

1 bleeding

2 friction

1 the part wax black,

opposite.

1 Well to remove your Medicine before

2 it extinguisheth naturall heat.

1 Complexion of the

2 part pained.

1 Medicine to be made fit to the

2 part offended.

3 Nature of the part griev'd,

for all parts may not endure likewise

percuSSION.

1 Groynes,

2 to the

3 Armpits,

4 Glands behind the Eares.

1 Women,

2 Children,

3 Eunuches.

1 bodies

2 plethorick

3 full of ill humours

4 make

1 grosse

2 sharpe

3 venemous

4 criticall

before purging.

but use rather attractives.

4 Weak repercussives in great

1 inflammations, 2 as Lettice, &c. 3 disease, 4 avails little.

5 Put no strong repercussive on a small defluxion, for it

1 straightens the skin, 2 stops the passages, 3 increaseth the inflammation, 4 often causeth

1 scirrhus,

2 Induration, &c.

6 To repell care fully according to the

1 magnitude of the disease, 2 strength of the patient, 3 nature of the

2 member offended.



Resolatives are of two sorts, i

1 Rarifa-  
tives

are 1 simple as

1 Sage,

2 Ebulus,

3 Melior,

4 Dill,

2 compound as

2 Camomill,

3 Lillies, &c.

2 called weak resolatives

used in the

1 increase of

2 state of

3 windy

2 matter

3 a hot and moist.

1 called Diaphoreticks, or relaxatives

2 some be

1 simple as this

2 compound as

1 Oile

2 Bay,

3 Tyles,

4 of

5 Narthum,

6 Diapalma,

7 Opuntium, &c.

2 Dige-  
stives.

3 be

4 hotter

5 then

6 Attractions,

7 for oft an

8 Attractions

9 applied to a hard body

10 is resolute,

11 but used to some other,

12 it draweth from within.

13 Are not used in the increase of Tumours,

14 except Astringents be added,

15 lest

16 thereby they draw and increase the fluxion.

17 only in the declination of Tumours.

18 1 Skin is thick and hard.

19 2 is cold and grosse

20 3 The other incisions

21 4 mollifie the subtile

22 5 a hard and grosse

23 6 lye deep in the bodyman part griev'd,

24 7 in part of least force,

25 8 because the body is not yett

26 9 with fluxion

27 2 There leave resolution,

28 3 and use

29 4 Liva,

30 5 Splen,

31 6 Stomack,

32 7 Bowell,

33 8 but with Astringents added.

34 9 1 dull, use the stronger

35 2 2 sensible as the

36 3 2 Nerves

37 4 weaker.

38 5 1 incisions to cut and make thin the matter first.



## Of Mollificatives.

- 1 Soften and relax hard parts { 1 and to bring them to their naturall estate.  
2 hardened either by { 1 consolation, cure it by things hot and dry.  
2 drynesse cure it by things hot and little moist, as in Scirrhus.
- 2 Temperately hot without manifest shew of { 1 drynesse, for if heat and drynesse joyne together, it causeth attraction.  
2 Moystnesse such are putrifactives, for if the heat cannot overcome the moysture, it causeth putrification.
- 3 To worke more by strong heat { 1 to moysten as the Sun dissolves Ice, &c.  
2 but are temperate in { 1 drying,  
2 moystning.
- Some { 1 simple and weak as { 1 Lillies,  
2 Malloves, &c.  
3 Butter.  
2 compound as { 1 Soles,  
2 Lillies,  
3 Almonds Dulc.  
4 Camanull, &c.
- 5 Many of them are hot in the first, and dry in the second or third degree.  
The better to { 1 disperse the congealed matter, consuming a little of the humiditie,  
2 diffuse, violence of heat and drith, thereby would follow greater (hardnesse).  
3 Butter,  
4 1 weak as { 1 Lactificida.  
2 strong as { 1 Scirrhus tumours of the indurated parts, &c.  
2 Gallium.  
3 Hard lips of Vicers.  
4 Belly hardened by cold, grosse matter and  
5 the Bowels, without di-  
6 Glandes, &c. Melancholy, &c.
- 6 Some { 1 to mollifie { 1 Scirrhus tumours of the indurated parts, &c.  
2 the Bowels, without di-  
3 Glandes, &c. Melancholy, &c.
- 7 Hungry & Cancer, full to { 1 Maligne tumours, that worke by stronger heat than Suppuratives.  
2 Melancholy tumours be exasperated with mollificatives, & turn to Cancers.
- 8 Herein considers { 1 in the use of them { 1 the greatestnesse of { 1 corruption,  
2 three things, { 2 whether you must adde incisives or no,  
3 how much the part differeth from the temperature, the better to use fit Medicines.  
4 to distinguish the nature of the disease and parts how it must be done, whether to mixe with the mollificatives either  
5 1 many desperate Scirrhus tumours that resist all mollification, doe grow hard and lencelesse, and become smooth without heare by stopping the pores.  
6 2 sometimes the part becomes cold in excesse, so that the native heat shewes plainly to decay, then use an Iron Stove, &c. to restore the heat, heat againe as Ambrose Paracelsus describeth.



Attractives.

- 1 Are generally two,
  - 1 Simple as Amoniacum, Galbanum, Euphorbium, &c.
  - 2 Compound.
- 2 Must neither
  - 1 Burne.
  - 2 Discusse.
- 3 Must be hot with thin substance the better to pierce.
- 4 Drawes to the utter parts, offensive matter that works within the parts
  - 1 Elementall quality of heat and thin substance.
- 5 worke effects by three meanes either by
  - 1 Loadstone draweth Iron.
  - 2 Heat draweth a straw.
  - 2 Hidden properties, as
    - 1 The
    - 2 Vomits
    - 3 Purges
    - 4 All Antidotes against venome, &c.
  - 3 Accidents, as
    - 1 Stercus animal.
    - 2 Leven.
    - 3 Old Cheese.
    - 4 Sharpe things, applyed that doe
    - 5 Ventoses.
    - 6 Suckings.
    - 7 Horfleaches.
    - 8 Hard Friction.
    - 9 Legature, &c.
- 6 If
  - 1 Weake adde Oile of Bay, &c. to strengthen them.
  - 2 Strong and sharpe, adde Oile of Roses, or other lenitives.
- 7 Utillities are
  - 1 Open.
    - 1 Heat to cold parts.
    - 2 Thornes.
    - 3 Splinters of Wood.
    - 4 Bones.
    - 5 Iron.
    - 6 Things fixed in the flesh or parts, &c.
  - 2 Draw out
    - 1 Matter and filth from malignant Vicers, &c.
  - 3 Restore cooled parts to life by drawing thither the spirits vitall.
  - 4 Hasten Criticall Tumours.
  - 5 Draw life into parts.
    - 1 Benumbed.
    - 2 Consumed and withered.
    - 3 Cooled by restoring vitall heat and spirit into it by Attractives.

K of



1 prevent transpiration by  
 1 Shut the pores, and 2 so increaseth the heat, & turns the matter into pus. &c.  
 2 Emplaistic to hinder evaporation. 1  
 2 sanies, &c.

2 1 Hot and moist, so that the heat cannot subdue the moisture.  
 are 2 Little exceeding the naturall heat of the member with moisture.  
 3 By naturall heat, turns the blond and humours superfluous into matter.  
 4 Differ from molificatives, it being hot, but according to the native heat of the part affected.

Or else Emplaistic to augment the naturall heat by  
 closing the pores 1 Vnable to evaporate, in which they differ from molificatives  
 2 And so the matter being kept in, converts to pus.

1 All that heat, having any moisture.  
 2 Rightly prepared if they little exceed the naturall heat of the member with moisture.  
 3 Such as worke more by abundance of moderate heate then by sharpe qualitie.

Simple, as 1 Lillies.  
 2 Figs.  
 3 Mycke.  
 4 Galbanum.  
 5 Amoniacum.

Compound as 1 Mustalage.  
 2 Diachilon.  
 3 Oiles of 1 Lillies.  
 2 Lumbric.

1 Such are 1 Emplaistics that stop the pores.  
 2 Repercussives, that by cold do bole.  
 1 Astringents by their earthy and thick parts doe suppurate as Nutritum.  
 2 Such as to keep in the heate, and shut the pores for which Sorrell is highly commended to generate pus, for by keeping in the heat, it increaseth its effects, to thicken the rotten matter, and also it overcommeth other rebellious qualities.

3 Ripening are used in hindred Repellents.  
 great inflammations whole procured Resolutives.  
 increased cannot be with omni Discussives.

6 Are used in 1 Great contusions.  
 2 Wounds contused.  
 3 Phlegmon which will scarcely 1 Repercussive.  
 2 Resolve.

Suppuratives.

Proper and are

5 are generally of two sorts.

Accident



- 1 Clense ulcers, &c. and are hot and of thin substance.  
 2 Purge a double excrement, i. thick, i. sordes & drawes from the bottome of ulcers.  
 3 thin and watry, i. fancies, done by drying Medicines.  
 3 so every ulcer must be clensed and dried. S. A.

- 1 simple & are either.  
 2 Compound as  
 3 Weake.  
 4 Strong.
- 1 sweet as  
 2 sower as  
 3 bitter as
- 1 Licoris.  
 2 Hony.  
 3 Sugar, &c.  
 1 Vineger.  
 2 Tender tops of Vines.  
 3 All sower things, &c.  
 1 Aloes.  
 2 Absinth.  
 3 Scabeos.  
 1 Lixivium.  
 2 Apollorum.  
 3 Precipitate, &c.

- These 4 Seperate and draw excrements from ulcers, &c.  
 1 to clense ulcers, &c. before the use of incarnatives.
- 1 Whole body, whether it be  
 2 Part which is  
 3 More
- 1 Healthy,  
 2 Plethoric.  
 3 Cacochi miall.  
 1 Moist.  
 2 Dryer.  
 3 More  
 1 Exquisite.  
 2 Dull or senselesse.
- 5 Are used.  
 2 But first, consider these 4.  
 3 Accidents.  
 4 Vicers whether.
- 1 Callus.  
 2 Dolour.  
 3 Induration.  
 4 Flux of humours as  
 1 Hot.  
 2 Maligne, &c.  
 1 New.  
 2 Old.
- 3 In which consider in  
 1 all the foresaid medicines they  
 2 must differ in  
 1 Dry and painfull.  
 2 moist absterfive, &c.  
 3 an ulcer.  
 4 moist, none wil agree but dry powders, &c.
- 1 Quality.  
 2 Quantity.  
 3 As the cause requireth.  
 4 none will agree but a



## Of Incarnatives.

- 1 By moderate drying { 1 get flesh in hollow Vlcers.  
 2 helps Nature to remove superfluous.
- 2 Differ { 1 According to the { 1 Temperature of { 1 Body,  
 2 For { 2 Quality { 2 Part affected,  
 3 Quantity } of the blood.
- 3 Must be mixt according to the aff-cts which passeth the Vicer.
- 4 Have double vertue to { 1 Scoure and dry without byring or corrosion,  
 2 Dry the thin Sanies lest it cause { 1 Sordes-  
 2 The Vicer to be more filthy.
- 5 Must dry in the first degree { 1 Saith Galen,  
 2 Forbearing to dry, it consumes the moysture of the blood that causeth the flesh.  
 3 I meane a degree dryer then the body or part, if it be { 1 More dry it causeth either { 1 Inflammation,  
 2 To moyst it breeds { 2 Delour.  
 3 Asker, &c.  
 4 Matter of flesh,  
 2 Hollownes for want of drying  
 1 adde that which lacketh, which is done with things like,  
 2 diminish & done by contraries
- 6 Are some { 1 It is { 1 on { 1 thing to { 1 Maintained by its like,  
 2 Every thing is { 2 Destroyed by its contrary.
- 7 Weake,  
 8 Strong,
- 9 Are some { 1 Simple as { 1 Thus,  
 2 Compound as { 2 Arabic,  
 3 Sarcocole.  
 4 Unguentum aurum,  
 5 Emplasters,  
 6 Powders, &c. fit thereto.
- 10 To speake truly, no Medicine can properly be called Incarnative.
- 11 Ought to be more liquid in deep Vlcers or Wounds.
- 12 Not to be used before the ulcer be { 1 cleaned { 1 Paine,  
 2 free from { 2 Inflammation,  
 3 Fluxion,  
 4 Hardnesse,  
 5 Distemper or any accident that may hinder the cure.
- 13 Dry { 1 little { 1 cause filthy ulcers { 1 Dryeth not enough.  
 2 much { 2 because the { 2 Its Acrimony doe cause fluxion, &c.
- 14 Also consider some parts be lesse dry by nature, and so require a Medicine { 1 More drying then other that are more dry, as the Glandels  
 2 Stronger Incarnative { 2 must be more dried then the proportion, though the Glandell be lesse dry.
- These must be diligently examined and very well considered.



1 Are betweene Incarnatives and Cicatrizatives

2 Dry } 1 lesse } then } Cicatrizatives.  
 2 more } Incarnatives.

3 Let the Flux by its astringent faculty, being free from detertion, and so joyneth the parts divided.

4 All } 1 Consolidaes.  
 the } 2 Plantaines, &c.

5 } 1 Elder, &c.  
 2 Sopewoorn.

6 } 1 Balsome.  
 2 Aquavita.

7 } 1 Turpentine.  
 2 Clowes wound woort.

8 } 1 All things acerba, &c.

9 } 1 stitching.  
 2 rolling.

10 } 1 binding.  
 2 rest.

11 } 1 all that hinder fluxion, and bind the parts, &c.

12 Joyneth parts distant and helps nature, who is the chiefe agent in this worke.

13 Bodie be } 1 hard } that is, } 1 robust.  
 either } 2 soft, } how } 2 tender.

14 } 1 New, } Hence take  
 2 VI- } your In- } 1 qualitie, } of the Medi-  
 cer be } dications } 2 quantitie, } cine ought  
 3 Great, } what the } to be.

15 } 4 Little.

16 } 1 Whether the skin be } 1 but divided.  
 2 cleane gone.

17 } 2 That all knit difficulties if the skin be gone by any  
 apply them. } (meanes.

18 } 1 New  
 2 Greene } Wounds.

19 } 2 Bloudy  
 3 Are } 4 Fistuloes.

20 } 5 Vicers } old }  
 6 used to } 7 malignant.

Because they let and hinder the fluxe of humours from flowing to the place, &c.



- 1 Dry without Mordication.
- 2 Astringe, bind, thicken, harden the flesh into a skinny substance called a Cicatrize or skarre.
- 3 Are also the worke of Nature, except something hinder it, which Art must amend.
- 4 Consume superfluous moisture.
- 5 Thicken and bind the next adjoining flesh, and must dry more then Incarnatives.
- 6 Assist Nature to cause skarre in stead of skin.

- 1 Only dries and binds, and be true Cicatrizes.
- 7 Are of three sorts, the
  - 2 Be sharpe byting to wast proud flesh, use such sparingly, and that only in hard and rustick bodies, chiefly to dry and consume superfluous moisture.
  - 3 Only dries moderately without astringion.
- 8 Are used when the ulcer is neer filled with flesh, equal with the skin.

These

Herein consider,

- 1 The body, if
  - 1 Tender. } Here such things as Cicatrize in rusticks, will prove corrosives in these tender bodies.
  - 2 Rusticks and hard, to these use Cicatrizes more drying.
- 2 Plethoric, such doe not easily admit Cicatrizes.
- 3 Cacochymiall, i. of ill juice, these hinder Cicatrize untill the body be freed from that evill disposition, & brought to a good habit by the help of physick, &c.
- 4 To remove all such lets as hinder your intent, and then proceed S. A.
- 5 Whether the ulcer be fed by the present defect of any part evill affected.
  - 1 Liver.
  - 2 Lungs.
  - 3 Spleene.
  - 4 Varicks finding it, &c.
- 6 For that must be first cured before it be Cicatrized.
- 7 If hard types of an ulcers doe let then scarifie or soften the hardnesse, else it will not Cicatrize.
- 8 Too much drying leaveth the skarre
  - 1 hollow or low.
  - 2 high raised up.
- 9 Too little

No.



All simple Medicines have one or many of these foure  
Elementall qualities, videlicet, either to

- 1 Heat.
- 2 Coole.
- 3 Dry.
- 4 Moisten.

Heat.

- 1 Moderate {
  - 1 Heats.
  - 2 Attracts.
  - 3 Rarifies.
  - 4 Opens the passages and conduits.
  - 5 Digesteth.
  - 6 Suppurats.

2 Immoderate

- 1 Dryeth.
- 2 Inflameth.
- 3 Burneth.
- 4 Biterh whereof ensueth.

Cold.

1 Moderate.

- 1 Cooleth.
- 2 Stoppeth.
- 3 Refraineth.

2 Immoderate.

- 1 Congealeth.
- 2 Stupifieth.
- 3 Mortifieth.

Moist.

1 Moderate.

- 1 Moisteth.
- 2 Lubrifieth, & makes slippery.
- 3 Mitigateth and sweeteneth.
- 4 Makes smooth.
- 5 Glueth.

2 Immoderate.

- 1 stops or obstructeth.
- 2 lifts up.
- 3 breeds flatuous, chiefly if the moisture be vaporous.

Dryeth.

1 Moderate.

- 1 Dryeth.
- 2 Rarifieth.
- 3 Attenuateth.

2 Immoderate.

- 1 Binds.
- 2 Contracts and shrinks.
- 3 Causeth chaps or fissures.
- 4 Causeth dry scales, dandruff, furfuration, &c.

How

The



The effects of these qualities be set in certaine order called degrees, because they should be applied by a certaine measure or proportion.

*Example.*

A disease hot in the second degree, the Medicine must be cold in the like degree, or little exceeding, and for your better instruction consider.

That all simple Medicines be either } hot, cold, dry, or } 1 beginning, } first }  
 } moist, either in the } 2 middle, } second }  
 } } 3 end, } third }  
 } } } fourth } degree.

The heat, cold, dryth, } first }  
 or moisture of the } second } degree is }  
 } third }  
 } fourth }  
 1 obscure and insensible,  
 2 manifest and apparent.  
 3 vehement or violent.  
 4 very immoderate or excessive.

*Example.*

Warm is temperate,  
 Water only } 1 A little hotter, } first }  
 } 2 Manifestly hot, } second }  
 } 3 Vehemently hot, } third }  
 } 4 Scalding hot. } fourth }  
 is hot in the } degree.

Judge the like of all other qualities, as of cold, dryth, and moisture.

How to deale in all diseases of every Complexion, for either the disease and the complexion agree in quality, or be contrary to each other.

*Example.*

These agree when both the complexion and the disease be either } 1 Hot, }  
 } 2 Cold, } Such require more gentle and weaker remedies  
 } 3 Dry, } or Medicine.  
 } 4 Moist.

*Examples of these families.*

If the Complexion } 1 hot, } Mild and least cooling is best,  
 and the disease be } 2 cold, } there use  
 both } 3 dry and hard, } things  
 } 4 moist & soft, } 4 That dry least, bring best ease.

Remember still to counteract the Complexion.

*Example of Contraries.*

If the complexion & the disease be contrary as the complexion. } 1 hot }  
 } 2 cold }  
 } 3 dry & hard } with }  
 } 4 moist and soft }  
 } 1 cold, }  
 } 2 hot, }  
 } 3 Moist, }  
 } 4 dry. }  
 remedies or medicines are best, must surmount the temperature of the Complexion, otherwise the Complexion it selfe would effect it.

Observe due regard of all the above said things, otherwise you hurt or destroy, and not preserve or cure, for want of the true consideration hereof, greater hurts are daily committed, as well in many Professors of Physick, as in Surgery a very common fault in many fit to be redressed.

*How*



Divers have shewed the { 1 proper nature  
2 qualities  
3 effects  
4 operations } of Medicines drawne by their true effects.

Yet have they other operations which be { 1 not by Elementall qualitie,  
2 done by accident.

*Example.*

Heat extern { 1 cooleth the inner part by accident, by opening the pores, and so the heat evaporates out with the spirits, and so diminisheth both appetite and digestion.  
2 Invirioning us, moisteneth by accident, by lubryfying, or moistning, scattering and spreading the humours congealed and settled with cold, so is Venery thought to moisten.

Cold extern { 1 not by it proper nature,  
2 by accident, example of cold in Winter with outward cold closeth the pores, lets the expiration of vapours, and issues of naturall heat, and repels that heat to the inner parts.  
1 heateth { 1 the bodies inwards  
2 by accident, example of cold in Winter with outward cold closeth the pores, lets the expiration of vapours, and issues of naturall heat, and repels that heat to the inner parts.  
2 Doubleth the inward heat, as they that handle snow, feele after very great heat by like reason.  
3 furthers concoction.  
4 strengtheneth the appetite, and for that cause the appetite is greater in Winter then in Summer.  
5 Dryes by accident, by repelling the moist matter that was ready to flow downe to any part.

*Example.*

By immoderate use of repercussives by repelling matter { 1 flegmatick,  
2 grosse,  
3 viscous, } They harden the matter collected & turns it into Scirrnes, hardnesse from a grosse viscous flegme.

Drinessse, { because they be qualities passive, shew not their operations as  
Moistnesse, { heat and cold doe in their force.



*Of the second faculty of Medicines, its that which ensueth the effect of the first elementall qualitie, and is as followeth.*

Heat doe	{	1 rarifie,	{	Cold doe	1 stop,
		2 attenuate,			2 repell,
		3 open,			3 confirme or shut up,
		4 attract,			4 congeale or thicken,
		5 mittigate,			5 heape together,
		6 clense.			6 restraine fluxes.
Moist doe	{	1 soften,	{	Drith doe	1 harden,
		2 relax.			2 stiffen and withhold.

*These Medicines following, have their names from their Effects.*

We call those	{	1 anodines,	{	Which doe	1 appease or mittigate paine,
		2 repercussives,			2 repell, or dry backe,
		3 resolutives,			3 resolve, rarifie, & open the pores,
		4 mollificatives,			4 mollifie, soften hardnesse,
		5 attractives,			5 draw out,
		6 suppuratives,			6 turn tumors, &c. to pus, or sanies,
		7 Mundificatives,			7 clense filthy sores, &c.
		8 Incarnatives,			8 increase flesh in sores,
		9 Conglutinatives,			9 glue together new wounds,
		10 Cicatrizatives,			10 cover a raw sore with skin.
		11 Corosives.			11 gnaw or eat the flesh.



These for the most part are drawne from

- first and second facultie sometimes by
- 1 joyning,
  - 2 separating,
  - 3 coupling two qualities together.
  - 4 on qualitie only of the first facultie proceeds the
    - 1 anodine proper of it selfe by a moderate heating faculty to ease paine.
    - 2 anodine to evacuate the matter causing paine.
    - 3 anodine by narcotticks to
      - 1 Astonish the sence by cold, simply cause rest.
      - 3 Provoke sleepe by cold moisture.
  - 5 Neither of these faculties but by an occult property, as the Loadstone draweth Iron, for which no reason can be shewed: Also when by touching the Needle of a Diall, it shall make that end to stand to the North alwayes is by occult propertie.
  - 2 the effects and operations of the said faculties as some be
    - 1 Anodines,
    - 2 Repercussives,
    - 3 Incarnatives, done by two faculties, as by moderate
      - 1 drying.
      - 2 clensing.
    - 4 Cicatrizatives, } dry and } 4 more }
      - 1 cōglutinates
      - 2 Cicatrizes.
    - 5 Conglutinatives, } astringe } 5 lesse, }
      - 1 Vrine,
      - 2 Sweat,
      - 3 Vomit,
      - 4 Milke,
      - 5 Stooles,
      - 6 Menstrua,
      - 7 Hemoroids, &c.
    - 6 To move or stay
      - 1 move }
        - 1 Sweat,
        - 2 Vrine,
        - 3 Menfes, &c.
      - 2 cause Milke, &c.
  - 3 A hot and attenuating faculty, such
  - 4 The contrary facultties, keepe backe and stop the same.
  - 5 Occult cause, as vomit comes neither from the
    - first } faculty, but
    - second }
 from an occult or hidden propertie, naturally planted in any vomitory Medicine, &c.



1 Dependencie, i. they worke only by an occult propertie found out by experience, and no reason to be shewed why it doth so.

2 Difference is

1 It works not by Elementall qualities of

- 1 Heat.
- 2 Cold.
- 3 Drith.
- 3 Moisture.

2 Also this, we see that divers being hot, cold, dry, or moist in on and the same degree, yet produce not the like effects.

1 More in on part then in another.

2 Such that they purge humour more then another.

3 Knowne only by experience.

3 Manner of working their effects is

Thus that some hot and dry in the second degree doe cause either

- 1 Vomit,
- 2 Egestion,
- 3 Sweat,
- 4 Vrine,
- 5 Milke,
- 6 neither

all by an occult property for which no reason can be given why or how they doe so.

5 As { 1 Agaric, 2 Ruberib,

draw { 1 Flegme 2 Choler

to the { 1 head & joynts, 2 liver & reines.

4 Medicines are furnished some with

1 on simple facultie alone.

2 More and those contrary, of which the taste will manifest it unto you.

part { then another, and none can finde out the reason, but only experience.

5 Meanes are partly taken, from the parts they most respect in their operations, as

- 2 Cephalicks,
- 3 Pulmonicks,
- 4 Cordials,
- 5 Hepaticks,
- 6 Spleniticks,
- 7 Diariticks,
- 8 Arthriticks,

These respect the

- 1 Head,
- 2 Lungs,
- 3 Heart,
- 4 Liver,
- 5 Spleene,
- 6 Reines,
- 7 Joynts.

Now



1 Definition, it is a decoction of humiditie into drynesse, first giving a taste on the tongue, according to the varietie of the matter.

- 2 Kinds 9, i. {
- 3 Hot as {
    - 1 Acride,
    - 2 Bitter,
    - 3 Salr.
  - 3 Cold as {
    - 1 Acerbe,
    - 2 Austere,
    - 3 Acide.
  - 3 Temperate as {
    - 1 Sweet,
    - 2 Oily or far,
    - 3 Insipide.

3 Differences are according to the degrees of concoction it is {

- 1 great in hot
- 2 lesser in cold
- 3 mean intēperate

} taste

4 Cause {

- 1 Is hear, {
  - 1 That turnes moist into drynesse.
  - 2 Which is divers by degrees of concoction.
- 2 Of taste is in these two i. {
  - 1 complexion being either {
    - 1 hor,
    - 2 cold,
    - 3 dry,
    - 4 moist,
    - 5 temperate.
  - 2 Substance being either {
    - 1 thick,
    - 2 thin,
    - 3 mean.

4 Cause

2 Of taste is in these two i.

1 complexion being either

2 Substance being either

1 Knowne by applying on the tongue well disposed by the nerves.

2 Taste which is {

- 1 strongest of hot,
- 2 least of cold
- 3 mean of temperate

} taste.

5 Signes are

3 Complexion

1 Hot causeth five tastes,

- 1 sweet,
- 2 bitter,
- 3 Oily or unctuons,
- 4 Salt,
- 5 biting taste.

2 Cold causeth foure tastes,

- 1 sowre,
- 2 lesse sowre,
- 3 yet lesse sowre,
- 4 inspid, watrish without taste.

4 sub-  
stances  
are 3, i.

1 thick substance causeth taste either

- 1 sweet,
- 2 bitter,
- 3 sowre.

2 Thin substance cause taste either

- 1 biting taste sharpe,
- 2 Oily,
- 3 sowrish.

3 Mean substance cause taste either

- 1 sharpe biting.
- 2 salt,
- 3 watrish.



*Nature observes this order in concoction of most bodies.*

- 1 The Acerbe taste should take place.
- 2 The Austere.
- 3 The Acide.
- 4 The next instruction of concoction ariseth thus,
  - 1 without taste.
  - 2 Oily.
  - 3 Sweet, perfectly, concoct, and temperate.
- 5 If
  - 1 salt,
  - 2 bitter,
  - 3 acrid,
 This concoction exceeds the bonds of mediocrity in the highest excess of almost a fiery heat.
- 6 Note that all things that be by nature taste lesse, do not alwayes ascend to the height of sweetnesse by the degree of
  - 1 Acerbitie,
  - 2 Austeritie,
  - 3 Aceditie.
 As if by absolute necessitie that all sweet things must first passe these three degrees.

The order of this concoction.

- 7 Note that many plants and their fruits being
  - 1 ripe are some
    - 1 sowre,
    - 2 bitter,
    - 3 salt.
  - 2 unripe are sweetish which after further concoction become
    - 1 bitter,
    - 2 austere,
    - 3 sowre.
 Which is a perfection in nature by full ripenesse and convocation, and not an excess in (nature in that species.
- 8 In many things the sweet and fatty taste becomes so by concoction, as in
  - 1 Grapes.
  - 2 Figs.
  - 3 Peares.
  - 4 Apples, &c.

*Now*



1 Definition, it is a harsh taste as in unripe fruits betweene bitter and sowrish, being yet all raw.

2 Kinds vary according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.

3 Difference it is { 1 dryer  
2 colder  
3 grosser  
4 earthier  
5 lesse moister  
6 much lesse moist than Acide.  
than Austere.

4 Temperature, it is { 1 notably cooling and drying.  
2 of cold, grosse, and earthy substance being yet all raw and vnripe.

1 condensative, i. to { 1 thicken.  
2 harden.  
3 congeale.

Acerbe taste the

5 Effects, it is { 2 refreshing.  
3 stopping.  
4 restraining.  
5 repelling.  
6 binds  
7 exasperates } chiefly in the superficial parts.

6 Some is as the taste of { 1 Granat peeles,  
2 Galls,  
3 Tan or Oke barke,  
4 Sumach,  
5 Cypresse Nuts, &c.

7 Some performe as are said in Austere, farre more powerfully being absolutely { 1 earthy,  
2 cold,  
3 dry, } Not partaking of watry moisture.

Note that fruits Acerbe before they be ripe, having accession of heat, turne sweet as Chestnuts, doe.

of



# Of the taste Austere, the second cold taste.

1 Definition, it is much Acerbe, but milder, not so harsh.

2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.

1 Increaseth a degree in concoction, more towards maturity, then Acerbe.

1 It { 1 Consists in a medium { 1 Not so { 1 dry as Acerbe,  
2 Only by heat and { 2 moist as Acide.

3 Having accession of moisture only, and that more grosse of Acerbe, and so causeth Austere.

2 Both Austere and Acerbe are in like degree cold, but austere is the moister.

3 Differences

3 It gets sometimes { 1 more { 1 heat alone { 1 airy { and { 1 sweet { taste,  
2 moisture alone { 2 watry { sech { 2 Oily {  
2 Both together are joyned.

4 If the cold remayning in fruits, a subtile humiditie grow, it causeth taste Acide.

5 If it have a warrish moisture and fit heat, { 1 sweet { taste, if the moisture growing with heat be  
it turnes either to { 2 Oily { Oily.

1 Its { 1 cold and dry, but not so much as Acerbe,  
2 Neere in { 1 temperature, { to acerbe, but lesse drying.  
2 effect,

4 Temperature,

sappy bodies acerbe become sweet by the { 1 Austere, { as they get a divers { 1 conjunctly.  
interposed degree of { 2 Acide, { increase in heate & { 2 seperately.  
3 Oilineffe { moisture either

5 Effects are as they be { 1 cold, they expell fluxes,  
2 dry and earthy { 1 they doe { 1 condense,  
2 thicken,  
3 stop,

4 straighten the passages,  
5 restraints,  
6 conglutinate,  
7 cicatrize.

2 such are raw unripe fruits.

6 Some consist in a meane, i. a more earthy body, as it is apparent in

1 with further concoction of { 1 Grapes, { unripe,  
heate from Acerbe, { 2 Sarvices,  
3 Gooseberies,  
4 Crabs, all fruits.

7 Some is changed

1 Acerbe fruit, { 1 heat only augmented become sweet,  
i. unripe by { 2 cold being grosse of acerbe turne austere.  
2 Ex { 2 Cold in fruits augmented, & there retained is turned into Acide.  
ample. { 3 Heat and moisture { 1 ayrie, { they { 1 Oily { taste.  
augment together, if { 2 watry, { passe to { 2 sweet {



**1 Definition,** it is a source Vineger,  
tast, as is that of Verjuice,  
Aligere,  
Sowre juices, &c.

**2 Kinds** are according to the } temperature,  
substance.

**1 According to the kinds.**

**2 More subtle** then any of the two former tasts.

**3 Differences** are } **1** piercing or penetrating.  
} **2** It divides almost as  
powerfully as the Acride.

**1** thicker in substance,

**4 The** } **1** colder the temperature,  
} The duller in o-  
operation.

**4 Temper-  
ature**

**1** without naturall heat,

**2** cold and watry,

**3** subtiler then Acerbe or Austere,

**4** neere in effect to Acerbe, but lesse drying.

**5 Effects, it** } **1** attenuates,  
} **2** infides,  
} **3** divides,  
} **4** penetrates,  
} **5** opens obstructions.

**6** clenfeth,

**7** repels all fluxions by its deep piercing cold,

**8** dryes strongly even in its watry consistance.

**9** Stayes and stops all } **1** Bleedings.

} **2** Hemorrhoids.

} **3** Dislentories.

**6 Manifesteth it force in**

**1** Vineger,

**2** Verjuice,

**3** Juice of } **1** Lemmons,

} **2** Sorrell,

**4** Cherries,

**5** Barbaries,

**6** Sloes, &c.

Thus farre of the three cold tasts.

M

Now



*Now of temperate tastes, and first of Insipide.*

- 1 Definition it is { 1 fresh or tastelesse as water,  
2 improperly called a taste,  
3 rather a privation of tastes.
- 2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.
- 3 Differences { 1 it increaseth a degree in concoction from the former  
more towards maturity.  
2 it { 1 inclineth more to warmnesse then Acide,  
2 cooleth and is grosser substance.
- 4 Temperature { 1 it is cold and moist with a litle naturall heat, but not  
so much as the two following, yet sweetish, not  
brackish but watrish.  
2 It is without { 1 taste, as water simply,  
2 smell.
- Insipide the { 1 it draweth together the { 1 Pores,  
2 Orifices of the veines,  
2 repercusseth and restraineth by cooling.  
5 its effects, and { 3 constipates.  
4 stupifieth and astonisheth the member.  
5 Moistneth and thereby softneth.  
6 cooleth and quencheth heat.
- 2 Inspisate, that is, it { 1 thickneth and congealeth,  
2 constipates and stupifies.
- 6 Some manifesteth its force in { 1 Taste { 1 Water chiefly.  
2 Melons.  
3 Cucumbers.  
4 Gourds.  
2 All of watry tastelesnesse.



1 Definition it is as Hony, Sugar, Manna, sweet Fruits, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the

1 temperature.

2 substance.

3 Differences it

1 is made by moderate and well growing heat.

2 consisteth in a matter more

1 thin and hot, then Insipide,

2 grosse then the oily, from which in the first qualities it do not differ.

4 Temperature it is of

1 hot

2 ayrie

3 temperate

nature

1 clenseth.

2 digesteth.

3 concocteth.

4 ripeneth.

5 relaxeth.

6 asswageth paines.

7 glueth.

Sweet taste the

5 Effects

2 All sweet things worke effects according to its differences of their degrees and their

1 temperatures.

2 substance.

1 Milke.

2 Honey.

3 Sugar.

4 Manna.

Some is such as are

1 Almonds,

2 Fruits, &c.

This much of temperate tastes.



*The third and last temperate taste is oily.*

1 Definition it is a tast as

- 1 Oile,
- 2 Butter,
- 3 Greale,
- 4 Marrow, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the

- 1 temperature,
- 2 substance.

1 are divers according to the kinds.

3 Differences

- 2 some are made of
  - 1 greene unripe
  - 2 mature, or ripe
- 3 some be
  - 1 new and pure,
  - 2 old and musty,
  - 3 acrid by nature as that of
    - 1 Lions,
    - 2 Foxes, &c

Oily tast  
the

4 Temperature

- 1 hot,
  - 2 moist,
  - 3 aerie,
- more then the former sweet taste,

5 Effects, it

- 1 humacteth,
- 2 relaxeth,
- 3 mollifieth,
- 4 lubryfieth,
- 5 appeaseth pain.

6 Which are such as

- 1 Oile Olive,
- 2 fresh Butter,
- 3 Greates,
- 4 Marrowes,

5 Divers other

- 1 Oiles,
- 2 Fats, &c.

Thus much of temperate tastes.

Now



Now follow the three hot and sharp tastes, as first of salt taste

- 1 salt.  
2 bitter.  
3 acride.

1 Definition, the taste is manifest yet of divers kinds.

2 Kinds  
as divers  
according  
to the

1 tempe-  
rature,  
2 sub-  
stance,

therof as

1 common Salt.

- 2 niter,  
3 gemm.  
4 armoniac,  
5 naturall,  
6 artificial,  
7 Sea-water, &c.

3 Differen-  
ces are

1 according to the

- 1 kinds,  
2 temperature,  
3 substance.

1 naturally so  
2 some 2 artificiall &  
be of divers

1 natures } too long here to  
2 effects } recite.

4 Tem-  
perature  
they

1 are { 1 hot,  
2 dry,  
3 astringent,  
4 are lesse earthy then bitter things.  
2 proceed from an earthy drynes.

Salt taste  
the

5 Effects, it

- 1 contracteth the pores,  
2 cutteth,  
3 clenseth,  
4 scoureth,  
5 restraineth,  
6 preserveth from putrifaction,  
7 dryeth without manifest apparence of great heat,  
8 digesteth,  
9 shuts up or thrust together.  
10 have many strange operations.

Salts are either

- 1 common,  
2 naturall,  
3 artificiall, being divers and rare secrets.

Salts.



*The second hot taste is bitter taste.*

- 1 Definition this taste is manifest, as Aloes, Absinthium, &c.
- 2 Kinds are more or lesse according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.
- 3 Differences are divers according as they differ in { 1 temperature  
2 substance.
- 4 Temperature is { 1 hot,  
2 earthy and grosse,  
3 drying,  
4 abundant heat torrifed and dried up.

Bitter  
taste the

- 5 Effects taken, { 1 in-wards it doth { 1 purge  
2 void superfluous humours.  
3 open { 1 pores,  
2 mouthes, of the veins oft by  
3 passages, their abstergent fa-  
cultie,  
& so { 1 menstria,  
2 hemorrhoids  
2 Subtile and thin.
- 2 outward it { 1 clenseth, { 1 the Sanies from Vlcers,  
2 wipeth, 2 superfluous humours from  
3 scoureth, the bodie.

- 6 Some as, such as { 1 Aloes,  
2 Gentian,  
3 Absinthium,  
4 Centory  
5 Colosinth,  
6 Fumitorie, &c.

*The*



Acride taste the

- 1 Definition, it is a hot biting fiery taste as Pepper, &c.
- 2 Kinds are divers according to the
  - 1 temperature,
  - 2 substance.
- 3 Differences are
  - 1 According to the
    - 1 kind,
    - 2 temperature,
    - 3 substance.
  - 2 Also to be considered,
    - 1 How and in what manner to use them.
      - 1 venemous.
      - 2 used
        - 1 inwardly safely
          - 1 Pepper,
          - 2 Mustard, &c.
        - 2 outwardly, and not inwards.
        - 3 both inwards and outwards.
      - 3 putrifeptive as
        - 1 Arsenicum,
        - 2 Realger,
        - 3 and Sublimate, &c.
      - 4 Vesicatories as
        - 1 Cantarades,
        - 2 Sperewort, &c.
      - 5 Caustick as
        - 1 Calx viva,
        - 2 Lixivivum,
        - 3 Oile of Sulphur, &c.
- 4 Temperature
  - 1 hot.
  - 2 dry.
  - 3 subtle.
  - 4 biting.
  - 5 fires, &c.
- 5 Effects they
  - 1 heat, prick, bite.
  - 2 open the passages.
  - 3 penetrate.
  - 4 attenuate.
  - 5 draw out grosse humours.
  - 6 evacuates and
    - urine.
    - termes.
    - sweat.
  - 7 sends forth
  - 8 digesteth.
  - 9 inciseth.
  - 10 drieth.
  - 11 purgeth and clenseth.
  - 12 consumes.
  - 13 liquifieth.
  - 14 cause
    - 1 blisters.
    - 2 asters.
    - 3 rubification.
- 6 Things fit to accomplish this are—
  - 1 Pepper.
  - 2 Cloves.
  - 3 Greines.
  - 4 Ginger.
  - 5 Garlick.
  - 6 Onions.
  - 7 Squilla.
  - 9 All the abovesaid and divers others to be used in time and place as occasion serveth.
  - 10 Exceeding the bounds of mediocritie in excesse and fiery heat.



old english

3 Diff-  
rences  
are

4 Tem-  
perance

5 Effects  
they

6 Things fit to accomplish

14 crule  
3 others

13 inuention

12 continence

11 purgeth and cleanse

10 quick

9 indiffer

8 the effect

7 tend forth

6 exercises and

5 inuention

4 penitence

3 open the passages

2 black prickling

1 inuention

100

99

98

97

96

95

94

93

92

91

90

89

88

87

86

85



Here follow the things of most note to be considered in every particular Region, part and member of the bodie.

Things of note concerning the head are generally, these two, i. the parts contain—

1 ning, be 5. i. the

2 ned, are 5. i. the

- 1 Haire.
- 2 Skin.
- 3 *Membrana carnos.*
- 4 *Perieranium.*
- 5 *Crania*, or Scull.
- 1 *Dura* } mater.
- 2 *Pia* }
- 3 *Retemirabile.*
- 4 *Vermiformis.*
- 5 *Cerebrum.*

Things of note of the parts of the face are these 11. i. the

- 1 Bones.
- 2 Front.
- 3 Temples.
- 4 Eie-browes.
- 5 Eie-lids.
- 6 Eies.
- 7 Eares.
- 8 Nose.
- 9 Cheekes.
- 10 Mouth, also the
- 11 Chin.

- 1 Lips.
- 2 Teeth.
- 3 Tongue.
- 4 *Uvula.*
- 5 *Pallat.*
- 6 *Jawes.*

Things of note of the parts of the neck, are these 15 following, i. the

- 1 Spondels.
- 2 Legaments.
- 3 Tendons.
- 4 Nerves.
- 5 Veines.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 *Nucha.*
- 8 *Paxwax.*
- 9 Muscles.
- 10 Almonds.
- 11 *Epiglot.*
- 12 *Isophagus.*
- 13 *Ismon.*
- 14 *Thachia Arteria.*
- 15 *Gula.*



- 1 Bones.  
 2 Cartilages.  
 3 Ligaments.  
 4 Marrow.  
 5 Tendons.  
 6 Muscles.  
 7 Nerues.  
 8 Veines.  
 9 Arteries.  
 10 Panicles.  
 11 Flesh.  
 12 Skin.  
 13 Haire.  
 14 Nailes.

4 shoulder  
 and great  
 arme are  
 14. i. the

Things of  
 note of the

5 Breast  
 are gene-  
 rally two,  
 i. the things  
 contay-

- 1 Utter skin.  
 2 Flesh.  
 3 Muscles.  
 4 Panicles.  
 5 Bones.  
 6 Cartilages.  
 7 Nucha.  
 8 Paxwax.  
 9 Ligaments.  
 10 Nerves.  
 11 Paps.  
 12 Plura.  
 1 Trachia arteria.  
 2 Oesophagus.  
 3 Heart.  
 4 Panicles.  
 5 Lungs.  
 6 Midriffe.

1 ning be  
 12. i. the

2 ned be  
 6. i. the

Things



Things of  
note of the

6 Region of the belly are in generall two, *i.* the things contay-

beginning  
be 8. *i.*  
the  
ned  
be 12.  
*i.* the

- 1 Myrac.
- 2 Syphac.
- 3 Bones.
- 4 Nucha.
- 5 Nerves.
- 6 Ueines.
- 7 Arteries.
- 8 Muscles.
- 9 Cale.
- 10 Liver.
- 11 Gall.
- 12 Spleene.
- 13 Stomack.
- 14 Intestines.
- 15 Mesenterium.
- 16 Reines.
- 17 Bladder.
- 18 Spermatick vessels.
- 19 Matrix.

12 parts below  
without froth  
be three, *i.* the

- 1 Groyne.
- 2 Yard.
- 3 Cods.

7 Great  
legge it is

1 divided into three parts, *i.* the

- 1 Thigh.
- 2 Shank.
- 3 Foot.

2 As in the great arme the Nucha excepted, and so but 13 particulars.



*A briefe Anatomie of the parts of the bodie in generall, and  
first of the simple Members.*

Simple members are a  
11. besides Haire and  
Nailles, as

- 1 Bones.
  - 2 Cartalages, or gristles.
  - 3 Legaments.
  - 4 Nerves, or finewes.
  - 5 Cords, or tendons.
  - 6 Veines.
  - 7 Arteries, or heart pipes.
  - 8 Panicles, or Felmes.
  - 9 Flesh.
  - 10 Fat.
  - 11 Skin.
  - 1 Haire,
  - 2 Nailes,
- these two be excrementall  
parts.

- 1 Bones are
- 1 Simple.
  - 2 Spermatick.
  - 3 Cold.
  - 4 Dry.
  - 5 Insensible, & without feeling.
  - 6 Inflexible, & without bowing.
  - 7 The bearers up of the body.
  - 8 Many for divers causes.
  - 9 248. in number after *Avison*.
  - 10 307. after some other.

- 2 Cartalages are
- 1 Simple.
  - 2 Spermatick.
  - 3 Cold.
  - 4 Dry.
  - 5 Insensible.
  - 6 Partly flexible.
  - 7 Ordained for five causes.
  - 8 Next to the bones in hardnesse.



Legaments  
are

- 1 simple.
  - 2 spermatick.
  - 3 cold.
  - 4 dry.
  - 5 insensible.
  - 6 flexible.
  - 7 to bind the bones together.
  - 8 resting places to divers sinewes.
  - 9 to hold up divers members.
  - 10 harder
- } then { Nerves.
- } then { Gristles.
- (a substance that springeth out of the bones and gristles.

Nerves are

- 1 called sinewes.
  - 2 simple.
  - 3 spermatick.
  - 4 cold.
  - 5 dry.
  - 6 sensible.
  - 7 flexible.
  - 8 strong.
  - 9 tough.
- } 1 sensatives.
- } 2 motives.
- 10 of two sorts, i. the things that give voluntary motion to the cords, &c  
the instruments to convey the Animall spirits.

Cords are

- 1 called tendons.
  - 2 simple in qualitie, but compound in substance.
  - 3 spermatick.
  - 4 cold.
  - 5 dry,
  - 6 very
  - 7 partly sensible.
  - 8 made of nerves and legaments for three causes.
  - 9 mean, between legaments and nerves.
  - 10
- } 1 strong.
- } 2 tough.



- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 hollow and nervous.
- 6 all begun at the heart.
- 7 All with two coats, except *Arteria venalis*.
- 8 divers whereof two are principals as *Arteria*
  - 1 magna.
  - 2 venalis.
- 9 the Pulse.
- 10 vessels to carry abroad the vitall blood and spirits.

1 *periosteum*, i. the felmes that cover the bones.  
 2 *mediastine*, &c.  
 1 some 2 compound as *Diaphragma*, &c.  
 2 spermatick.  
 3 cold.  
 4 dry.  
 5 made some to  
 1 cover divers members.  
 2 divide parts on from another.

# Aesh



9 flesh is

- 1 some { 1 simple.
- 2 compound.
- 2 sanguine not spermatick.
- 3 hot.
- 4 moist.
- 5 caused of blood { 1 simple and pure.
- 6 of three kinds as { 2 musculous, or brawny.
- flesh, { 3 Glandulous, or kernelly.

10 fat is

- 1 simple.
- 2 not spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 moist.
- 5 insensible.
- 6 made of the subtle parts of the blood.
- 7 without sinewes in it.
- 8 of three { 1 *Adeps*, i. is that next under the Skin.
- kinds, i. { 2 *Pinguedo*, i. is that mixt with the flesh.
- { 3 *Auxungia*, i. that about the Kidneyes and Intralles.

11 skin is

- 1 simple.
- 2 partly spermatick,
- 3 temperate.
- 4 strong.
- 5 tough.
- 6 flexible.
- 7 sensible.
- 8 of two { 1 *Epiderims*, i. is that true thin utter Skin.
- sorts, i. { 2 *Panniculus carnosus*, i. the inner fleshy Skin.
- 9 made { 1 temperate the better to judge,
- { 2 of { 1 Veines.
- { 2 Arteries.
- { 3 Nerves.
- 10 of divers properties in certaine places, and varieth according to the place whereon it groweth, for some { may { flay.
- you { cannot {

of



## Of the Excrementall parts aforesaid.

1 Haires  
are

- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
- 2 made of grosse fumosities.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 made to
  - 1 to cause comelineffe.
  - 2 evacuate fumosities of the third digestion.
  - 3 shew by their colour, &c. the temperature of the brain.
- 6 Superfluties.

2 Nailes  
are

- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
- 2 superfluties.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 softer then bones.
- 6 Tough like horne.
- 7 Engendred of earthy vapours.
- 8 made
  - 1 the better to hold.
  - 2 to
    - 1 claw and scratch.
    - 2 divide things the better.



ning, are in particular  
5. i. the

1 Haire,  
2 Skin,  
3 Flesh,  
4 Panicle, *Pericranium*,  
5 Scull.

ned, are these 5. i. the

- 1 *Dura*
- 2 *Pia*
- 3 *Retemirabile.*
- 4 *Vermiformis.*
- 5 *Brains.*

*Mater.*

¶1 Haire, *crinis*, is sufficiently spoken of in the tract of simple mem-  
bers.

3 *Membrana carnosa* is the hard flesh on the head growing between the utter Skin and *Pericranium*.

4. *Pericranium* is the Panicle that covereth the Scull without froth, between the *membrana carnosæ*, and the bones of the Scull.

5 Crai-  
na the  
scul have

1. I. *os coronale*, i. the bone of the forehead.

2. 3. 2. *offa lateralia*, i. the side bones of the head.

4, 5. 2. *ossa petrosa*, i. the hard stony bones  
of the eares whereon they grow.

6. J. of Basilar 2nd the foundation bone of the head.

7 occiput } 1 called *landa*, or *occipitall bone*.  
2 is the bone wherein the hole,  
afore the *Nucha* passeth.

Coronale, i. it goeth crosse over  
the mould of the head.

2 *Sagittales* joyneth the side bones  
to the crown of the head.

3 *famdoides* joyneth the hinder ends of the side bones to the bone occipitall.

2. 2. False, that joyn the eare-bones to the side bones of the head.



The five  
things con-  
tained, i. the

- 1 *Duramater*, is the thick hard panicle within the Skull next under it.
- 2 *Piamater*, is the soft mother, or panicle, next under *Duramater*, in this the braine is wrapped.
- 3 *Rete mirabile*, i. the wonderfull Net, is set under the panicles, and is composed of Arteries that come from the heart, herein is the vitall spirits made Animall, in this Net is the braine inclosed, from this hath the spirit of feeling its first creation, & thence passeth to other parts.
- 4 *Vermiformis* i. the two Wormelike substances in the middle ventricle of the head.

1 is of two  
sorts, i.

1 *Cerebrum*  
is the brains,  
it

1 *Cerebrum* is the great marrowy substance in the fore-part of the head, &c.

2 *Cerebellum*, it is the little hard braine in the hinder part of the head.

2 have 3 ventricles, i. the

1 former  
2 middle  
3 hinder } ventricle.

### Of the Anatomy of the face.

Things of most note of the parts of  
the face are these eleven, i. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Front,
- 3 Temples,
- 4 Eye-browes,
- 5 Eye-lids,
- 6 Eyes,
- 7 Eares,
- 8 Nose,
- 9 Cheeks,
- 10 Mouth,
- 11 Chin.



*A further relation of those parts, for your better understanding hereof.*

- 1 Bones called *ossa facies*, are nine.
- 2 Front, called *frons*, i. the fore-head.
- 3 Temples, called *Tempora*.
- 4 Eye-browes, called *Supercilia*.
- 5 Eye-lids, called *Palpebra*.

- 1 A Nerve, called *Nervus opticus*.
- 2 Seven Tunicles.
- 3 Three Humours.
- 4 Seven Muscles.
- 5 A kernet of teares in the corner next the Nose.
- 6 Veines.
- 7 Arteries, &c.

Of those  
11. things,  
i. the

- 6 Eye, called *oculus*, each  
Eye hath
- 7 Eares are called *Aures*.
- 8 Nose is called *Nasus*.
- 9 Cheeks are called *Gena*.

10 Mouth called *Os* in the which  
are these things of note, i. the

- 1 Lip, i. *Labra*.
- 2 Teeth, *Dentes*.
- 3 Tongue, *Lingua*.
- 4 *Vuvla*.
- 5 Pallat, i. *Palatum*.
- 6 Jaw-bones, i. *Maxilla*.

11 Chin, called *Mentum*.

of



# Of the Anatomy of the necke.

This part reacheth from the } 1 foundation bone of the head behind, to the  
nether end of the seventh Spondle.  
2 Epiglot to Gula before.

1 Spondels.

2 Ligaments.

3 Nucha.

4 Nerves.

5 Veines.

6 Arteries.

7 Paxwax.

8 Muscles.

9 Almonds.

10 Epiglot.

11 Isophagus.

12 Ismon.

13 Trachia Arteria.

14 Gula.

Things of  
note of the  
neck are 14,  
i. the

## A further Relation of these.

1 7. Spondels, or turning joynts of the neck.

2 7. Paires of Nerves of those Spondles.

3 Marrow of those Spondles called Nucha.

4 Ligaments.

5 Veines, jugular or Guidigi, &c.

6 Arteries.

7 Paxwax called Servis, i. the white haire.

8 Muscles being 20.

9 Almonds called Amigdates.

10 Epiglot, i. called Ligulam, of some Operculum laringis, is the knot or gristle in the throat at top of the wind-pipe.

11 Oesophagus, is the gut that carrieth the meat and drink from the mouth into the stomach, &c.

12 Ismon is above between the Oesophagus, and the Trachia arteria.

13 Trachia arteria, i. the wind-pipe.

14 Gula, is the pit or box, at the nether end of the neck before, at the upper end of the brest between the two furcula bones.



of the Anatomy of the Shoulder and great Arme, the great Arme reacheth from the Shoulder to the tops of the fingers.

101

Things of note of the shoulder and great arme 14. i. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines,
- 8 Arteries,
- 9 Flesh,
- 10 Muscles,
- 11 Cords,
- 12 Skin,
- 13 Haire,
- 14 Nailes.

A further relation of these.

- 1 Shoulder are } 1 *Os spatula*, i. the shoulder blade.  
 2 } 2 *Os furcula*, i. the Camell bone.  
 3. i. the } 3 *Adjutory*, i. the bone from the shoulder to the Elbow.

1 On Adjutorie.

2. Two } 1 *major*, } these two reach from the  
 focils, i. } 2 *minor*, } Elbow to the Wrist.

3. 8. Wrist. } 1 bones called, *Rasseta manus*.

2 i. 4. } 1 above } at the } 1 focils  
 } 2 beneath } ends } 2 *Ossa*  
 } } of the } *platinis*

2 Great 4. 5. called *Ossa platinis*, i. the bones in the  
 palmes of the hands.

1 Bones of the arme are

- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines of note to let bloud in it are these 6, i. the

5. 14. *Ossa* } 1. three in each finger.  
*digitorum* } 2. two in each finger.

1 *Basilica*, called the Liver veine

2 *Cephalica*, i. the head veine

1 The middle veine

3 *Mediana*,

2 called } 1 *Vena nigra*,  
 } 2 *Cardiaca*.

3 The common veine

of the Arme.

8 Arteries.

9 Flesh

4 *Fonis Brachii*, proceeds from the shoulder Veine, and spreads with divers branches on the back of the hand.

5 *Cephalica occipitum*, appears between the thumbe and the fore-finger, and is a branch of *Cephalica*.

10 Muscles of note of the great Arme are 13.

11 Cords,

12 Skin,

13 Haire,

14 Nailes,

Note that the great Legge is composed of the like things as the great Arme.

Of these and all other things herein for brevity herein omitted, I referre you to my next Tract of Anatomy, which shall be more at large, if God permit me time.

of



*Of the Anatomie of the Brest, this part reacheth from  
Ossa furcula, downe to Diaphragma.*

Things of note of the Brest are generally two, i. the things contain-  
ing are these 12. i. the

- 1 Vtter Skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Gristles.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.

*A further relation of these.*

- 1 Vtter Skin, called *Cutis*.
- 2 Flesh, *Caro*.
- 3 Muscles, { called *Lacertus*, or *Musculus*, are eighty, and  
after some Writers, ninety.
- 4 Panicles, or the *Periosteum*, &c. thole that cover the bones.  
1 Twelve Spondels beginning at the last Spon-  
dle of the neck, and so reacheth downwards.
- 5 Bones of this Region, are 27. i. { 1 *Pectorale*.  
2 Three brest-bones, called { 2 *Sternon*.  
3 Twelve { 1 Seven called, *Costa vera*.  
2 Five called { 1 *Costa spuria*.  
2 The short ribs.
- 6 Gristle, *Ensisformis*, it groweth at the lower end, of the ne-  
ther *Sternon* bone in the brest before.
- 7 Nucha, i. the marrow of those 12 Spondels.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Twelve paire of motive Nerves of those Spondels.
- 11 Paps of a glandulous substance, or flesh.
- 12 Plura, i. the pani- { 1 Ribs within  
cle that covers the { 2 upper part of *Diaphragma*.  
1 *Trachea Arteria*.  
2 *Oesophagus*.  
3 Heart. 4 Panicles.  
5 Lungs. 6 Midriff.

2 ned of note within the  
Brest are generally these  
(six, i. the



Things of note of the things consigned in the Brest being six as aforesaid, i. the

1. *Trachea Arteria*, i. the wind pipe that brings aire to the Lungs and Heart.
2. *Oesophagus*, i. called Merie.

1 It is { 1 called Cor.  
2 a principall member, the Well of heat and life.

2 it hath two Ventricles, i. the { 1 right,  
2 left.

3 The two { 1 deafe Eares.  
2 great Arteries of the left Ventricle, *Arteria* { 1 *Venalis*, to carry blood to the Lungs, and brings back aire to the Heart.  
2 *Magna*.

3 Heart in which note these seven things.

5 Into the right Ventricle cometh a Vein into the Heart, to bring it blood nutritive, from *venacava*.

6 It is wrapped in the *capsula cordis*, a thicke Panicle like a purse.

7 it hath two { 1 *Diastole*, i. opening  
2 *Sistole*, i. closing } of the Heart and Pulse.

4 Panicles of note are three i. the

1 *Plura* aforesaid.  
2 *Capsula Cordis*.  
3 *Mediastine*, i. a Panicle that divideth the brest right downe, i. divides the right side from the left.

1 It is called *pulmo*, i. the lights.

2 The temperature is { 1 naturally cold and dry,  
2 accidentally cold and moist.

3 Their creation is first spermatick.

5 Lungs of it consider these seven things of note

4 It hath { 1 Two parts, i. on each side of the Brest on part.

2 Five lobes, i. { 1 Three on the right  
2 Two on the left } side.

5 They were ordained for three causes, { 1 draw in Aire.  
2 purifie and temper the Aire.  
3 receive the fumes superfluous that the Heart doth breath forth.

6 Their vessels of note are three, i. their { 1 Veines,  
2 Pipes,  
3 *Arteria venalis*,  
4 *Trachea Arteria*.

Their ligaments.

1 called { 1 *Diaphragma* in Greeke.  
2 *Septum transversum*, in Latin.

2 Is set at the lower part of the Brest to divide the spirituals members from the nutritives.

7 Midriffe

3 The { 1 upper part { is made of the Panicle  
2 nether { 1 *Plura*,  
2 *Peritoneum*.  
middle between these 2 Panicles toward the ribs is *lacertus* flesh.

4 Was made for { 1 defend the spirituals that the nutritives oppress them not,  
2 keep that the viall heart descend not downe too much,  
3 defend the Spines from maligne fumes.



*Of the Anatomy of the Region of the Belly, it reacheth from the Midriffe, down to os pubes, i. to the bottome of the belly.*

- 1 Myrac,
- 2 Syphac,
- 3 Bones,
- 4 Nucha,
- 5 Nerves,
- 6 Veines,
- 7 Arteries,
- 8 Muscles.

*A further relation of these eight things.*

1 called } so in Arab,

2 } *Abdomen* in Latine.

2 Is all the whole substance of the belly from Syphac, downward.

1 Myrac,

3 is made of these 4,

1 utter skin,

2 fat, near under that skin.

3 *Carnosus*, fleshy panicle, muscularous flesh.

4 in this substance are eight muscles, i.

1. 2 longi-

tudinals,

1 called *musculi recti*,

2 to draw out

1 wind,

2 urine,

3 egestion.

1 called *musculi transversi*.

2 latitudinals

2 to retaine things.

1 called *musculi obliqui*.

3. 4. Obliqui

to expell

1 ventositie,

2 urine,

3 odours, &c.

1 called the *Peritoneum*.

2 is the inner skin that covereth the belly, and also maketh the nether panicle of *Diaphragma*.

3 groweth to Myrac, and seemeth to be part of its sub.

1 spermatick,

2 cold,

3 dry,

4 nervous,

5 sensible.

5 the breaking of it below is called a rupture.

6 more in large wounds of the belly, such Myrac and Syphac both together.

1. 5 spon-

dels.

1 of the backe, called *lumborum vertebrae*,

these begin at the lowest rib, and reacheth to os sacrum.

3 bones

6 lower spondels are all joynd with os sacrum by sympathy, but the lowest of those six is a gristle called os caudae, i. the tale bone.

2. Two pin bones, i. hind to os sacrum,

joyned be-

fore, and do make os pubes, i. the thare

bone.

7 Nerves that come from these spondels are a 11 paire, &c

8 Veines,

9 Arteries.

8 Eight muscles are spoken of in Myrac.

Things of note of the Region of the belly are generally two, i. the things contay-

ning of note are generally these 8. i. the



Things of note in the region of the belly contain-

- |             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Call,     | 7 Mesenterium,                    |
| 2 Liver,    | 8 Reines,                         |
| 3 Gall,     | 9 Bladder,                        |
| 4 Spleene,  | 10 Spermarick vessels,            |
| 5 Stomacke, | 11 Matrix,                        |
| 6 Guts,     | 12 The parts below without froth. |

A further relation of those 12. parts.

- 1 Call { 1 called  $\zeta$  1 Zirtus in Greeke,  
 { 2 Omentum in Latine.  
 2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Syphae.  
 1 called in { Greeke, Hepar,  
 { Latine, *hecun*, i. *massa sanguinis*, i. a masse or lumpe  
 of congealed blood.  
 1 under Diaphragma,  
 2 it lyeth { 2. in the right side under the short ribs.  
 1 Spermarick in the first creation, and after become sanguine.  
 2 a principall member,  
 3 hot and moist,  
 4 insensible of it selfe,  
 5 the place of the second digestion,  
 6 Gibbons and round, on the outside,  
 7 hollow in the inside towards the stomach.  
 8 the originall seat of all Veines,  
 9 bound to Diaphragma,  
 10 sensible by accident.  
 4 have { 5 two lobes, { 1 Portus in the hollow,  
 { 2 Two notable { 2 Cava, i. magna, in the  
 veins, i. vena, { bunchy  
 1 called { 1 called *vesicula fellea*,  
 { 2 the bladder of the Gall.  
 1 the receptacle of cholerick superfluities,  
 2 is { 1 called in the consuetude of the Liver,  
 3 Spermarick,  
 4 in most men halfe a pint  
 5 non to draw in choler, the other to cleanse the blood in  
 the Liver.  
 3 have { 1 Two orifices, i. { 1 Stomack, { to scoure { 1 slime,  
 { 2 Two orifices, i. { 2 gut pilori, { out { excrements  
 choles to the {  
 1 called *lien*, in the Milt or Spleen,  
 2 Spermarick,  
 3 cold,  
 4 dry,  
 5 the receptacle of Melancholy placed { 1 Midriffe,  
 on the left side, under the { 2 short ribs.  
 7 fastned { 1 Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the blood.  
 to the { 2 Stomack before to cast in a sowre juice, to caule the  
 sharper appetite.  
 8 ordained { 1 nourish it selfe,  
 for three { 2 cleanse the blood from Melancholy.

Things of note in the region of the belly contain-



- 1 called *ventriculus*,
- 2 under *Diaphragma*,
- 3 lieth betweene the Liver and the Spleene,
- 4 compound,
- 5 *Spermatick*,
- 6 *Nervous*,
- 7 very sensible,
- 8 made of two Panicles, i. the
  - 1 inward,
  - 2 utter.
- 9 the place of the first digestion,
- 10 narrow above and wide beneath,
- 11 the first foundation of nourishment to all parts.
- 12 in quantity three pints.
- 13 fastned
  - 1 above to *Oesophagus*,
  - 2 below to the Gut *Duodenum*.

12. i. the 2 ned, are 14 in forme } much like the bagge of a Bag-pipe,  
 } both ends partly upward,  
 } with the neither passage better then the other 3 for  
 } causes as shall in the next Tract be declared.

And are called the *Inrestiles*.

1 *Duodenum* } 1 groweth to the nether mouth of the stomacke,  
 } 2 is } twelve inches long,  
 } 3 also called *pilorum*.

2 *Jejunium* } The empty or fasting gut is ever more found empty  
 } Into this gut passeth choler from the gall to cleanse

3 *Ileon*, the small } 1 fiftene or sixtene cubits long,  
 gut, this is } 2 called in Latine *Tenae*.

4 *Mono-* } 1 The blind gut, called *sacculus*, i. a sack,  
*cubus*, i. } 2 This gut seemeth to have but one end,  
 } 3 There goeth no *Mesenterij* Veines beyond this gut, to  
 } draw any juice because all the food is spent before.

5 *Colon* } 1 is the } full of wrimples,  
 } great gut } 2 in it is bred the wind Collick,  
 } 3 receiveth all the drosse being past all nourishment,  
 } 4 have no *Mesenteries* come to it.

6 *Longum* } 1 cal- } 1 *intestinum rectum*,  
 } led } 2 the gut of the fundament.

2 is a span long,  
 3 reacheth neere to the Kidneyes.

4 have } 1 Muscles in } 2 Two i. } 1 open,  
 } the nether } one to } 2 close.  
 } end some say } 4 one to } 1 open,  
 } } 2 shut,  
 } 3 Hemoroidal Veines that come } 3 retaine,  
 } to it from the Liver and Spleen. } 4 expell.

Things of  
note in the  
region of  
the belly  
contay-

Things



Things of note of the region of the belly contain-

2 ned are  
1 2. i. the

7 Mesente-  
rium

1 called the *Mesenterium*, or the Crow of lome.  
2 is the fat substance that holdeth the guts to-  
gether.

3 keepeth the guts together, and tyeth them in  
their places.

4 is full of } *Veines mesenterij*, i. sucking  
Veins.

5 groweth fast to the back.

6 The Veins thereof are called *mesenterica va-  
sa*, whose innumerable Veins serve to draw  
the *Chylus* that is made in the stomacke by  
the digestion, from the stomacke and guts  
into *vena porta*, in the hollow part of the  
Liver.

1 called *Reines*, i. the Kidnies.

2 lacertous flesh.

3 Two in number.

4 tied fast to the backe.

5 like to the Kidnies of a Cow.

1 on each side within towards the backe  
of the nethermost or twelfth spondile of  
the brest, or very neere thereunto.

2 the right ever higher then the left.

3 with fat about them, ever to temper the  
heat made about them, by sharpnesse of  
the urine, &c.

4 to cleanse the blood from watry super-  
fluities.

8 Reins  
are

1 draw the watry part of  
the blood from *venae cavae*  
by the emulgent veins to  
the Kidnies.

2 send the urine to the blad-  
der which passage is called  
*porus ureticus*.

3 resist the sharpnesse of  
the urine without hurt.

4 Alter and cleanse the u-  
rine.



Things of note of the region of the belly contained, be these 2, the

- 1 called *Vesica*.
- 2 *Spermatick*.
- 3 compound with many *Veines* and *Arteries*, &c.
- 4 cold. 5 dry.
- 6 made of two *Panicles*.
- 7 *Carnous*, or fleshy on the neck.
- 9 Bladder is
- 8 pla- { 1 Men, } betweene the share { 1 Longaon,
- ced { 2 Women, } bone and { 2 The Matrix.
- 9 The receptacle of urine.
- 10 A pint or more.

- 1 called *vasa femina*,
- 2 Come from *venae helis* and *arteria magna*.
- 1 bring fit blood for it to the testicles, to be there changed into Sperme.
- Some passe from the testicles { 1 Men into the yard,
- to cast the Sperme from { 2 Women into the bot-
- them, in { 2 some of the Matrix
- 1 neck { 1 *Cervix uteri*,
- 2 port { 2 *Vulva*.

- 1 cold,
- 2 dry,
- 3 *Spermatick*,
- 2 is
- 4 compound of { 1 *Veines*,
- { 2 *Arteries*,
- { 3 *Nerves*, &c.
- 5 placed betweene *Langaon* and the *Bladder*.
- 6 much like the *Bladder* in forme.
- 7 The field of mans generation.

- 1 first { things { 1 principall members
- 2 next { shaped { 2 bones and *Cartilages*.
- 3 last { are the { 3 other members all in generall.

- 3 *Embreon* in which the
- 4 *Secundine* is the *Panicle* or *Wrapper* in which the child lieth.
- 5 Rest of these things that might be here spoken of concerning these matters for brevity I omit.

12 parts below.



The twelfth of the parts below without froth are the

1 Groins } 1 of flanks called Inguine, or Emunctories, the clensing  
place of the Liver.  
2 are full of Glandules or Kernels.

2 Yard } 1 called *virgam*.  
1 he is } 1 called *glans*,  
2 whole } 2 true and simple flesh.  
2 utter loose skin that covereth over the head of it,  
is called *prapuntium*.

3 Gode } 1 called *Scrotum*.  
2 contay- } 1 *Dellim*, is the hollow string that holdeth the  
neth in the } stone.  
these sixe } 2 Testicles, is the stones.  
things, & the } 3 *Dartos*, is the Panicle that covereth the stone  
next within the *Dellim*.

4 *Erythroidea*, is the next thin covering within  
the *Dartos*.  
5 *Epididima*, is a Glandell that cleaveth to the  
upper part of each stone.

6 Seminary vessels, that erect the seed from the  
stones into the Yard.

Of the Anatomy of the thigh and great legge, which reacheth from  
the Pin-bone to the top of the toes.

1 one } 1 called *femora*, or *coxa*,  
1 Thigh bone } 2 it reacheth from the pin-bone to the knee,  
have. }  
2 the other parts as that of the great arme.  
1 On whirle bone } 1 *rotula genu*,  
on the knee called } 2 The knee pan.  
1 that reach from the knee to the Ancle.  
2 Bones } 1 *majus*.  
2 called *facile* or *Tibia*, }  
2 *minus*.  
3 The greatest is the shin-bone, whose ne-  
ther end maketh the inner Ancle, least standeth on  
the outside of the legge from the gartering place un-  
der the kneedown to the utter ancle, the nether end  
of it maketh utter Ancle.

The great  
leg is divi-  
ded into 3.  
parts, & the

2 Shank  
have

3 4. Veines, see 5.

The



The great Legge is divided into three parts i. the

2 Shank-  
have

3 Foot have  
26 bones, i.

4 Bones of the great Legge from  
the hip downwards are 30. i.

5 Other parts are like those of the great Arme.

1 *Popletica*, i. the Veine vider the ham.  
4 Veins to be opened by  
2 *Saphena*, i. is on the side of the  
3 *Sciatica*, i. the out Ankle.

Phlebotomy,  
i. *Vena*.  
4 *Kenalis*, i. the veine that lyeth between the  
little Toe and the next to it.

1 *Os Talus*, i. the bone next under the focils of the Legge,  
2 *Os Calcis*, the heele bone, it is joyned behind to *os Talus*,  
under it.

1 the shiplike bone, i. the bone of the instep.  
3 *Os naviformis*, i. is joyned to *Os Talus*, under the fore part  
of it.

4 *Ossa Raffita pedis*, be 4, i.  
1 On called *Cubiforme*, i. the square Dye-  
bone in the inside of the heart of the foot.  
2 Three called *Chalcoidea*.

5 *Ossa planta pedis*, be five small bones in the plant of the  
foot, reaching from the aforelaid foure bones to the bones  
of the Toes.

1 next below joyning to those five bones last  
above said.

6 of the Toes are  
1 Two in the great  
2 fourteen i. } Toe.  
2 Three in each other

1 on in the thigh.  
2 one on the knee.  
3 Two in the Legge from the knee  
to the ankle.

4 six and twenty in the instep and  
foot.



**Laus DEO.**

**FINIS.**



QIV